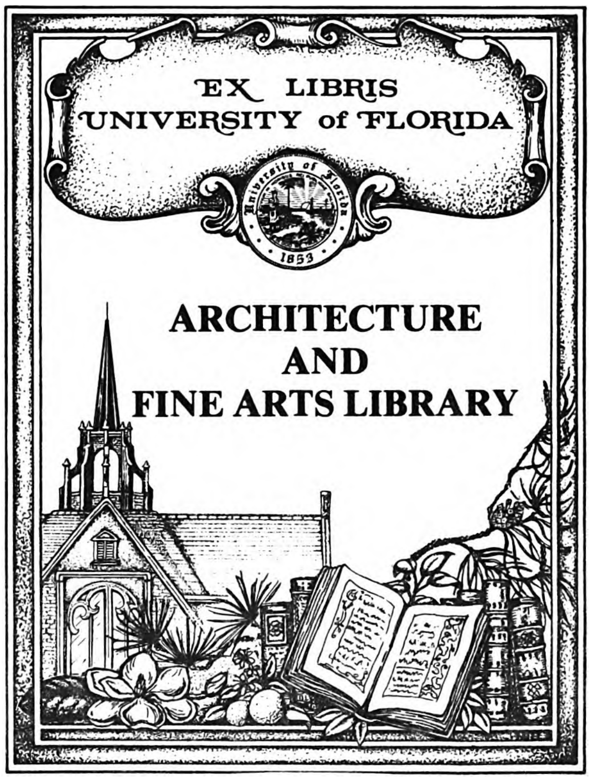

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VOLUME XXV
NUMBER 5

MAY
1917

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHICAGO

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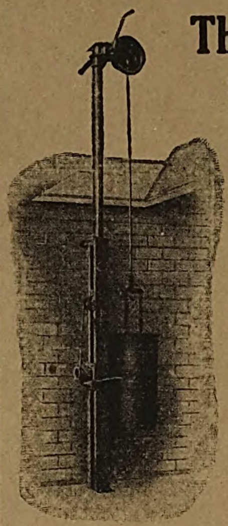
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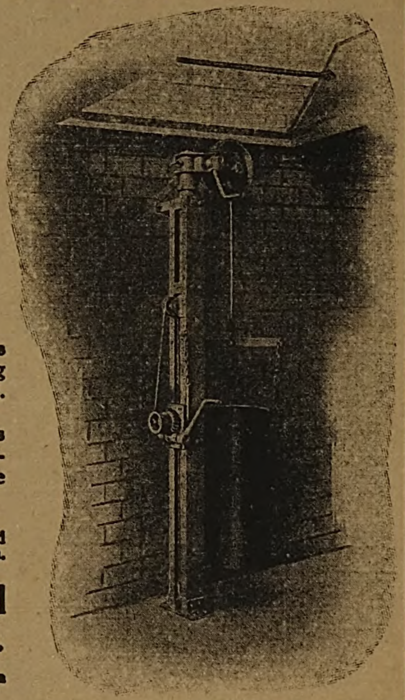
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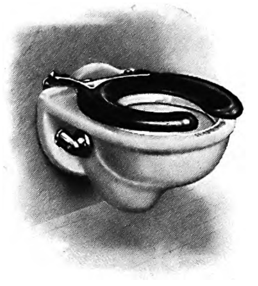


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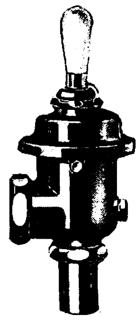
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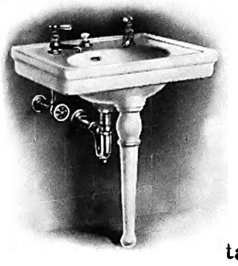


B-125—Flush Valve



B-450—Duojet Urinal

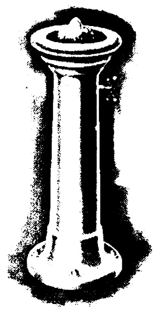
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Building
Location
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Date of completion of Roofing
Applied by
Whereas,
Whereas,
Whereas,
Now, therefore,
In Witness Whereof,
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THE modern manufacturer floods his woorkrooms with sunshine, and his workmen keep in better health and do better work. Here is one of these factories. It is built in the most modern and scientific manner and is covered with a Barrett Specification Roof.

This is not to be wondered at. The wonder would be if some other type of roof had been specified, because most of the permanent structures of the country are covered with Barrett Specification Roofs.

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Guaranteed for 20 Years

We are now prepared to give a 20-Year Surety Bond Guaranty on every Barrett Specification Roof of fifty squares and over in all towns in the United States and Canada of 25,000 population and more, *and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available.*

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THE WESTERN
ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
By The Western Architect, Inc.
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.
Of The Western Architect, Published monthly at Minneapolis
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215 South Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

Owners: E. A. Purdy, 735 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn. and George R. Horton, 215 Market Street, Chicago, Ill. Outstanding Bonds and Mortgages —none.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of March, 1917.
SARAH B. BOYNTON, Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.
My commission expires Oct. 2, 1920.

Entered at the postoffice in Minneapolis as second-class matter.

Subscriptions in United States, mailed flat, $5.00 a year, strictly in advance. Canada, $6.00. Foreign, $7.00.

The second annual bulletin of the College of Architecture, University of Notre Dame, Indiana, is profusely illustrated with academic drawings of merit. The university was founded in 1843 by the Very Reverend Edward Sorin, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and incorporated a year later by the legislature of the state. The Architectural College is under the direction of Francis Wynn Kervick, B. S. in Architecture.

Spencer & Powers, on April thirtieth, removed their office to suite 1305-8 Tacoma Building, 5 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Charles E. White, Jr., architect, Chicago, announces the removal of his offices from the City Hall Square Building to the Fisher Building, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Mr. Rolland C. Buckley, of Minneapolis, and Mr. E. Paul Prins, formerly of Chicago, Illinois, announce the forming of a co-partnership for the practice of architecture, with offices at 252 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

Charles H. Bebb, F.A.I.A., and Carl F. Gould, A.A.I.A. architects, announce that they have removed their offices to Suite 1005 Securities Building, Seattle, Wash.

METAL LATH MANUFACTURERS' PROGRAM

The Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers have moved their offices from Chicago to the Swetland Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and Zenas W. Carter, formerly of Boston, has been appointed Commissioner, to supervise all publicity, promotion and investigation. Plans cover a series of extensive and exhaustive tests of the fire resistance properties of metal lath, its use in fire-retarding construction, the exploitation to architects and the public of the saving in space which can be affected through the use of this material, its vermin and rodent proofness, investigation and asistance in the revision of building codes of cities so that metal lath will receive its proper recognition by city officials and engineers. The advertising managers who comprise the advertising council of the Publicity Bureau, are:

Mr. C. O. Powell, president, Northwestern Expanded Metal Company; S. M. Fechheimer, Trussed Concrete Steel Company; R. M. Nicholson, Berger Manufacturing Company; C. M. Stewart, Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies; L. E. Fisher, General Fireproofing Company; L. J. Rouleau, Penn Metal Company; F. E. Ericksen, Milwaukee Corrugating Company; Wm. Geo. Lane, secretary, The Bostwick Steel Lath Company; Zenas W. Carter, Commissioner.

This announcement indicates an organization which will exert an immense influence on the minimizing of fire losses in the United States. Systematically and thoroughly to convince the consumer of the value of metal lath is better, and in results more directly effective, than any statutory enactment in building codes.

Professor C. R. Richards, professor of mechanical engineering and head of the department since 1911, has been appointed dean of the College of Engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, to succeed Dr. W. F. M. Goss, who has resigned to become president of the Railway Car Manufacturer's Association of New York. Dean Richards is a graduate of Purdue University, 1890, and has been successively instructor in mechanical engineering, Colorado Agricultural College, and professor of practical mechanics, professor of mechanical engineering, and Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Nebraska. Since entering the University of Illinois he served for two years as acting dean of the College of Engineering during the absence of Dean Goss.

A half page spread in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Herald, is given to an article by S. Eugene Osgood, of the architectural firm of Osgood and Osgood, explaining to the layman some of the construction problems that the architect solves in the designing of a steel building, taking for illustration those involved in the construction of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank Building recently completed by the firm. Mr. Osgood is the son and partner of Sidney J. Osgood, the dean of the profession in his state. The article is illustrated by the portraits of the architects and an interior view of the bank.

VOLUME XXV

Contents for May, 1917

NUMBER 5

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOLUME 25 | MAY, 1917 | NUMBER 5

IN OUR COUNTRY'S SERVICE

By John Lawrence Mauran
President American Institute of Architects

The architectural profession wisely has held itself aloof from entangling alliances in politics, religion, and even dynastic changes. But there arise conditions which make impossible the continuation of such a policy. Our United States have joined forces with the nations which, in a world war, fight for the principles of liberty. When, in the first days of this war, German militarism destroyed those architectural monuments which belonged to civilization and were the especial objects of veneration on the part of the profession which created them, bitterly did we condemn the action. Today an infinitely greater monument is in danger, the structure of Liberty itself. We fight that Democracy may withstand the shock which already has swept to ruin the most precious physical heritages of civilization.

It is altogether fitting that the architectural profession, individually and as a body, should take an earnest, logical and self-sacrificing part in this supreme struggle. Representing not only its members, but, we believe, every architectural practitioner, the American Institute of Architects has proffered the service of the profession to the President of the United States. What this means is outlined in a statement made to the Western Architect by the President of the Institute. This statement is given the prominence it merits as a "call to arms" of the intellectual, moral and physical forces of the profession, and as a wise appeal to the country for a continuation of those projects upon which rests the success of a nation in war as well as in peace. Sound prosperity at home sustains a successful army afield.

At any moment of a National crisis, or when unforeseen conditions suddenly confront any business or profession, it is the part of wisdom to follow the injunction "Stop, Look and Listen." And so, at this juncture, when we find the entire country collectively and individually rallying to the full and unqualified support of the President, it is natural that we architects as individuals, and the American Institute of Architects as our national body, should lay aside every other consideration and place our resources and special training at the country's disposal in its hour of need.

It will be of interest to you, I am sure, to know that on February 21st, I proffered the profession's services to the President on behalf of the American Institute of Architects. This proffer has been gratefully accepted, and through the central committee, of which Mr. Evarts Tracy is chairman, a mobilization of our resources is under way. In the meantime actual work is being done for some of the eastern departments.

In addition to this movement, I have been requested, as president of the Institute, to place the services of a large number of firms and individuals at the disposal of any branch of the Government, including the Red Cross, on the basis of cost for office service, and the service without charge, of the individuals or partners making the offer.

This splendid patriotic act is being made known to every member of the Institute, that opportunity may not be lacking to make this offer unanimous. The responses of department heads have shown a very deep appreciation, and steps have already been taken by the Navy Department to make use of our thoroughly equipped facilities.

Thus have we put ourselves in a position to render patriotic service outside the possibility of profiting by our country's need; and this duty done, it behooves us to survey the prospect before us with calm eyes and fearless hearts.

As the situation presents itself to me, I see this great Nation undertaking a task rather than entering upon a war with all its attendant disturbance of the daily habits of life of the great mass of its citizens. Prosperity is our fortunate possession. Our resources are such that our credit cannot be strained, and I believe that the sober-minded man of business, on whom we architects depend, will go forward with his projects in the firm belief that in no other way can he more effectively contribute to a continuation of the country's prosperity.

There is no evidence visible that excitement or uncertainty prevails, judging by all those barometers which reflect the emotions of a Nation, and so I confidently look forward to the serene progress of all the activities of commerce and business undismayed and unshaken by the task before us.

What are Professional Ethics, Anyway?

The Illinois Society of Architects, from its headquarters in Chicago, issues a "Monthly Bulletin." It circulates official information, comments on passing events, and also acts as a general medium for the exchange of ideas among Society members. Like the telephone, one can hardly see how it could be dispensed with. It is well edited and is a distinctive benefit to the Society and the individuals that compose its membership. Last fall a member wrote the president for advice regarding the ethical aspect of a stated situation, something pertaining to an owner who wished competitive plans, for which he would pay, and then make his own selection. The letter with its problem was turned over to the Bulletin, and through it placed before the members of the society. Subconsciously the profession in Illinois, as in most places, is correctly ethical in practice, but until it had a specific case set before it, and the question "what is ethical?" opened up, it had thought but little and talked less about it. At once letters began to appear in the Bulletin, some giving other nuts for the ethical hammer to crack, others answering the first correspondent by the individual's personal conception of professional ethics; each seemingly awakening to the realization that they had definite and working opinions on the subject that they had not before realized. The result of these varied searchings of inner consciousness was extremely beneficial to the whole society, though the wide divergence of opinion evidenced is one of the most noteworthy features of the symposium. If this discussion of what should be the fundamental principle of professional action has so benefitted the profession in Illinois, it should be of great value to the profession at large, and the Western Architect will welcome similar discussion in its pages. On another page several of these letters are reprinted, both because of the wide separation in viewpoints between their authors, and because in them are found the extremes of the varying opinions presented by other, but no less thoughtful and analytical writers.

Idaho Adopts Registration of Architects

The legislature of the State of Idaho has passed an act "to provide for the licensing of architects and regulate the practice of architecture. The State Board of Examiners is to consist of five members, one a member of the architectural or engineering departments of the State University, and four architects who have been in regular practice for five years. The term of office is four years, two of the first appointments to expire in two years to secure a two-year alternation. Vacancies, as well as regular appointments, are made by the governor. The examination fee is $20, and is retained whether the candidate passes or not. The license fee is $20, and each practicing member of a firm must have a separate license. The salary of the secretary-treasurer is $500, this and other expenses to be paid from the board's receipts. Those with school diplomas and three years in practice, who have licenses in another state, and those in practice before the passage of the act, are eligible to registration without examination, the fee being the same as in examination cases. Any person can file plans for buildings that are not prepared by a person "known or styled as an architect," and there is nothing in the act to prevent any builder, or others, from making plans for a building "that is to be constructed by himself or his employes." A civil engineer is not considered an architect "unless he plans, designs and supervises the erection of buildings, in which case he shall be subject to all the provisions of this act and be considered an architect." The penalty for practicing or advertising as an architect without having first secured an architect's license is from $50 to $200, or, in default, imprisonment until the fine is paid, allowing $2 for each day of imprisonment. The architects of Idaho are to be congratulated upon their success in securing this legislation and commended for the advanced position achieved by their profession there, as evidenced by this restrictive enactment.

Fee System in School Design Threatened in Detroit

Michigan has too many examples of all that is best in architectural design to be largely discredited by a single instance of a lack of appreciation of its civic value. The proposition of a school inspector—with a generous Highland name and an Aberdeenish love for pinching the baubee—to abolish the "fee system,"—that is, paying capable architects a fair percentage for design and superintendence—and "standardize" the plans of each year, would place the educational reputation of that fair city upon a plane with the cross-roads village in a farming community. The people of Detroit, with those of every other enlightened community, know that the element of education in form and proportion absorbed by the pupils of a well designed school building, is alone worth any extra cost that might be involved in retaining the best designing talent possible, aside from the many more tangible and so-called practical benefits derived through the employment of trained architects in their erection. Yet, as in most penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policies, the saving in money is only apparent. At five per cent on the cost of modern buildings it requires very skillful and close attention to every detail in the preparation of plans and proper superintendence for an architect to realize a profit from the work. Yet by this method only can the best, the most economical service be obtained. No public architectural office, from that of the United States Government down, can present the corps of trained draftsmen, engineers and superintendents that are the ordinary adjuncts to the offices of our best practitioners. Without these the expended money is not represented to the highest efficiency in the building, and the salary of the "School Architect" employed is an infinitesimal part of the entire cost of the office work. It is not probable that the people of Detroit will be led into so serious a blunder as is involved in the proposition of this probably honest but uninformed school official, and it is regrettable that publicity should have been given to his misleading proposition.

A Question of Ethics

Being a discussion of the subject of competitions, regulated and otherwise, and the questions of business-getting policy which has created great interest among the members of the Illinois Society of Architects, and is open to the consideration of all readers of the Western Architect.

WHEN a member of the Illinois Society of Architects last fall wrote to President F. E. Davidson, raising a question of professional ethics, he started a discussion which has been of intense interest to the profession in the state. A wide divergence of opinion has developed, involving the question of competitions and the proper procedure of seeking business.

Originally the question involved that of taking part in an "unregulated" competition in which an owner desired competitive plans for which he proposed to pay and from which he would make his selection. President Davidson submitted the letter to a number of the prominent practitioners in Illinois, and a most interesting discussion resulted. Some of these letters are reprinted because of the interest they have aroused in Illinois as a result of their publication in the Bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects. The question is now open to discussion among the readers of The Western Architect.

Addressed to President Davidson, the first letter written by Irving K. Pond, past president of the American Institute of Architects, Chicago, is as follows:

By his flippant and mildly contemptuous reference to his ethical architectural friends, I judge that the writer of the letter published under the caption, A Question of Ethics, in the November Bulletin, and on which you desire comment by me, is not himself at heart inclined to be more than relatively ethical; otherwise he would know how to act under given conditions and would have no need to seek light in the Bulletin. If he is a member of an Architectural Society which has pronounced upon the subject he will follow the mandates of that Society. If he is outside such a Society he will, perhaps, act as his conscience dictates. In either case he will do well to be wary of any Owner (with a big O) who "realizes" that his proposed action is not in accord with the Architects' idea of his professional practice and suggests that, to do business, or to be allowed an uneven chance to do business, the Architect "reconcile his ideas of ethics with the Owner's wishes and ideas of service." The Architect may well avoid business relations with a client who is not willing to guarantee conditions of fair play in a competition unto which he invites architects; but who invites them, rather, on the basis that they are to reconcile their ideas of ethics with his personal whims and desires,—and who will not head his personal whims and desires to recognized standards of right as between man and man. The American Institute of Architects has formulated from long years of practice and experience, a standard, which, if followed, will protect the client against the unworthy Architect and the Architect against the selfish and tricky, not to say dishonorable, client. The Institute cannot set any standard "once and for all" which "all architects" will live up to all the time or any of the time, until all architects entertain convictions and hold principles for which they are willing to sacrifice something.

My advice to the young and inexperienced writer of the letter in question is to follow Institute Standards until something better is devised.

Yours sincerely,

IRVING K. POND,
Past President A. I. A.

Robert C. Spencer, Jr., F. A. I. A., in a letter published later, had this to say:

To F. E. Davidson,
President, Illinois Society of Architects:
My Dear Mr. Davidson:

Sometime ago I promised you that I would write a letter for publication in the Bulletin, apropos of the questions raised by a member of the Illinois Society of Architects who wanted light on the subject of unregulated competition.

It is safe to say that there is a decided lack of unanimous opinion among members of the American Institute of Architects concerning those of its Canon of Ethics which have to do with questions of business-getting policy, rather than with morality and integrity of professional conduct.

According to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, a code of ethics may not necessarily prescribe a right course of action. Quoting from Dr. John Dewey in "The Americana," "In its historical development, ethics has been regarded as a branch of philosophy, as a science, and as an art,—often as a composite of two or all of these in varying proportions."

And again, "Ethics as an art is concerned with discovering and formulating rules of acting in accordance with which men may attain their end. These rules may be considered as of a nature either of injunctions or commands, which prescribe as well as instruct; or as technical formulae which indicate to the individual the best way of proceeding toward a desired result, thus not differing in kind from rules of painting or of carpentry."

And again, "As may be readily inferred, some of the most serious problems of ethics at present are concerned with defining and delimiting its own scope, basis and aims."

The long article by this eminent philosopher and writer from which these paragraphs are quoted, closes as follows:

"But as ethical writers become more habituated to evolutionary ideas, they will cease setting up ideals of an Utopian millennium, with only one end and law; and will devote themselves to studying the conditions and effects of the changing situations under which men actually live."

Right here I say frankly that I have never believed that certain injunctions of the so-called "Code of Ethics" of the American Institute were particularly ethical from the moral viewpoint; that they were any more ethical than certain working rules of the organized building trades.

But, when, without any expressed dissent or reservation, we join the body which has adopted this code, we tacitly agree as a condition of our newly acquired status, that we will abide by the rules of the organization. And the breaking of an implied agreement is unquestionably a moral question; and there's the rub.

Yet it is plain, that, insofar as it hampers them in their methods of seeking to obtain new business in ways, that, however undesirable, are at least in their nature not necessarily unfair or dishonorable, the "Code" does not trouble a lot of our very competent, efficient and successful fellow members—not very noticeably.

There are also some very talented, competent and efficient gentlemen in our profession who will not join, each preferring to act as his own censor, in matters of professional practice and conduct.

The code "condemns" doing work gratis in order to obtain commissions. Further on, it sanctions competitions of a certain prescribed form (we may call them "regulated" or "regular" competition) and condemns all others, making it very, very unprofessional to enter them except unwittingly, when of course, the sin may be forgiven.

Yet entering any regulated competition, except as one of those rare ones in which each competitor is fully paid, certainly involves doing work gratis in the hope of obtaining a commission as most of us can testify.

Brother Pond, Brother Jensen and Brother Hall, I do not question that in an ideal community, the ideal architect would sit in his atelier and calmly welcome each new and excellent client as he came in, with never a thought of the morrow, as to prospective clients.

In Utopia the job will always seek the Architect, but Utopia is a long ways from Michigan Boulevard.

It is just because so many talented architects are such poor salesmen or so afraid to try salesmanship, that mediocre, but more pushing and less scrupulous men, also a lot of "art-shitecks" are building up our city in all the ugliness of its prevailing half-baked architecture, and riding in super-sixes.

The salesman today is a bigger man than the producer, bigger at least, according to popular standards.

Some one has said that an architect is a draftsman with a "job."

"What is an architect without a job?" Probably a member of the Institute trying to live up to the Code during a period of dullness instead of going out and starting something.

Now, let us hear from Brother Maher and some of the others who are not quite sure, either.

Hoping that I may have the privilege of saying a word about competitions in a later issue, I am,

Yours very truly,

ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR., F. A. I. A.

The latest contribution is that of George W. Maher, F. A. I. A., who writes in part as follows:

It is gratifying to note that the Monthly Bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects is performing a real service in obtaining various opinions and viewpoints of members of the Institute in respect to the query propounded by a member of the Society.

The question seemed a frank statement on the part of the member who wished to be informed on the general professional opinion regarding unregulated competitions. The gentleman certainly "started something" and we owe him thanks and especially the President of the Illinois Society, for obtaining and publishing opinions from members of the A. I. A. on this vital issue. The inquiry in question has already been answered, but Brother Spencer in his excellent article suggests that there should be more general discussion of the principles involved, and in this idea I fully accord with him.

The subject is certainly a vexatious one, since it presents broad issues of a debatable nature and each viewpoint is subject to a constant change as methods and conditions alter in the business world of action. I shall attempt to present briefly, the issues as I understand them. In my judgment the subject is too involved and far reaching in results to formulate any decisive opinion until discussed by the profession at large. Without question of doubt the purpose of the code of ethics of the Institute and also the Illinois Society, as related to unregulated competitions originated in the desire to assist the architect in obtaining from the client and public intelligent and proper recognition, also a commensurate competence for professional work performed of a technical nature. It is of general opinion that the architect has not always been treated properly or paid adequately for skilled services rendered as compared with other professions or other types of business. Therefore, the lack of knowledge or seeming ignorance on the part of the public in regard to what really constitutes the qualities of an architect had to be valiantly met, and it seemed necessary and wise for the Institute, after careful deliberation to bring into force stringent rules and codes of professional conduct in order to guide the members in their general practice. In addition to this, the observance of an accepted code by architects affiliated with the Institute would tend to enlighten the public to a realization of the difference in standing, character and ability between certain types of architectural practitioners.

There are men posing as architects who are totally devoid of the training or qualifications of an architect. This type of "free booter" roams about at will, preying on the ignorant and credulous building public. They are a menace to society, as their work and actions usually attest. They are members of no organized society of architects.

In contrast to this class is the strictly professional architect, who is recognized by his fellows as being a man of principle and education and who is, therefore, eligible to membership in organized societies of architects.

It certainly should be the desire of all members of the American Institute and the Illinois Society to practice according to the code until something better has been evolved from the heart and mind of these associations and properly indorsed by them. Such an observance will differentiate the real professional architect from the pretender and will assist in elevating the standing of the profession, and thus be of general benefit to the public at large.

The problem we are really facing today is how to continually pursue this policy, which we must admit has its splendid qualities for good, and yet not place too much hardship on the struggling architect, and especially the young man at the commencement of his professional career. It certainly should not be the purpose of any code of ethics to discourage an architect who is a member from obtaining legitimate work by employing his genius as he considers it best to meet the conditions presented. It is not right totally to ignore new and progressive business situations as they continually arise. Many a man has been brought into a life a real service, by some single chance or opportunity which might have been denied him if curtailed by stringent professional ethics or dogmas which governed and controlled his actions. There is a psychological moment in all phases of human phenomena which must be taken strictly into account at a certain prescribed time in order to arrive at the definite constructive conclusion desired.

It therefore is a dangerous policy for any organization to discourage the competitive habit. Such a procedure, if carried to its ultimate conclusion, dulls the wits, strangles creative impulses and makes "laggards" in the world of action. Competition and Democracy go hand in hand and a sane competition, in order to obtain opportunity for work, should be encouraged by the profession.

The same is true of proper advertising. I may hold an advanced view on this mooted subject, but I am inclined to think that a great profession actually engaged in the service of mankind should not nor has it a right to be compelled to hide its light under a bushel. Advertising is a permanent institution, a great and legitimate profession, and therefore the American Institute of Architects and the Illinois Association should avail itself of opportunities presented in order to be in tune and in step with progressive America.

We are organized together primarily to assist in the right upbuilding and beautifying of our communities and cities. In order to do this as professional men, we agree to accept certain responsibilities which must be adhered to in order to best achieve the results desired. Let us, therefore, approach any discussion of the problem with an open mind and hold only to those canons of ethics which will advance the opportunity and usefulness of the trained architect. In the spirit of this method of procedure will the profession perform its services best for the ultimate good of the public. I am,

Yours very truly,

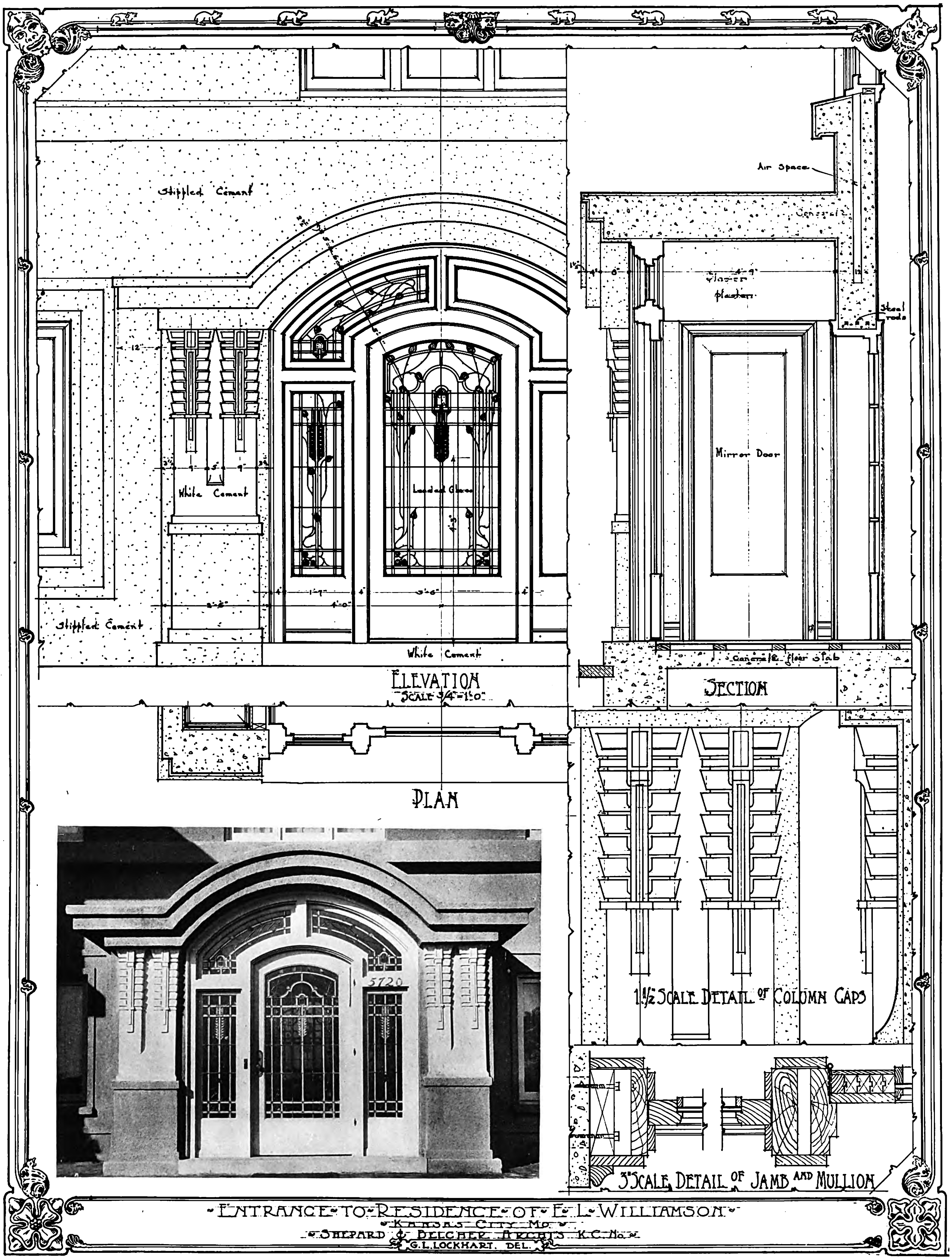
GEORGE W. MAHER, F. A. I. A.

WILLIAM ROTCH WARE

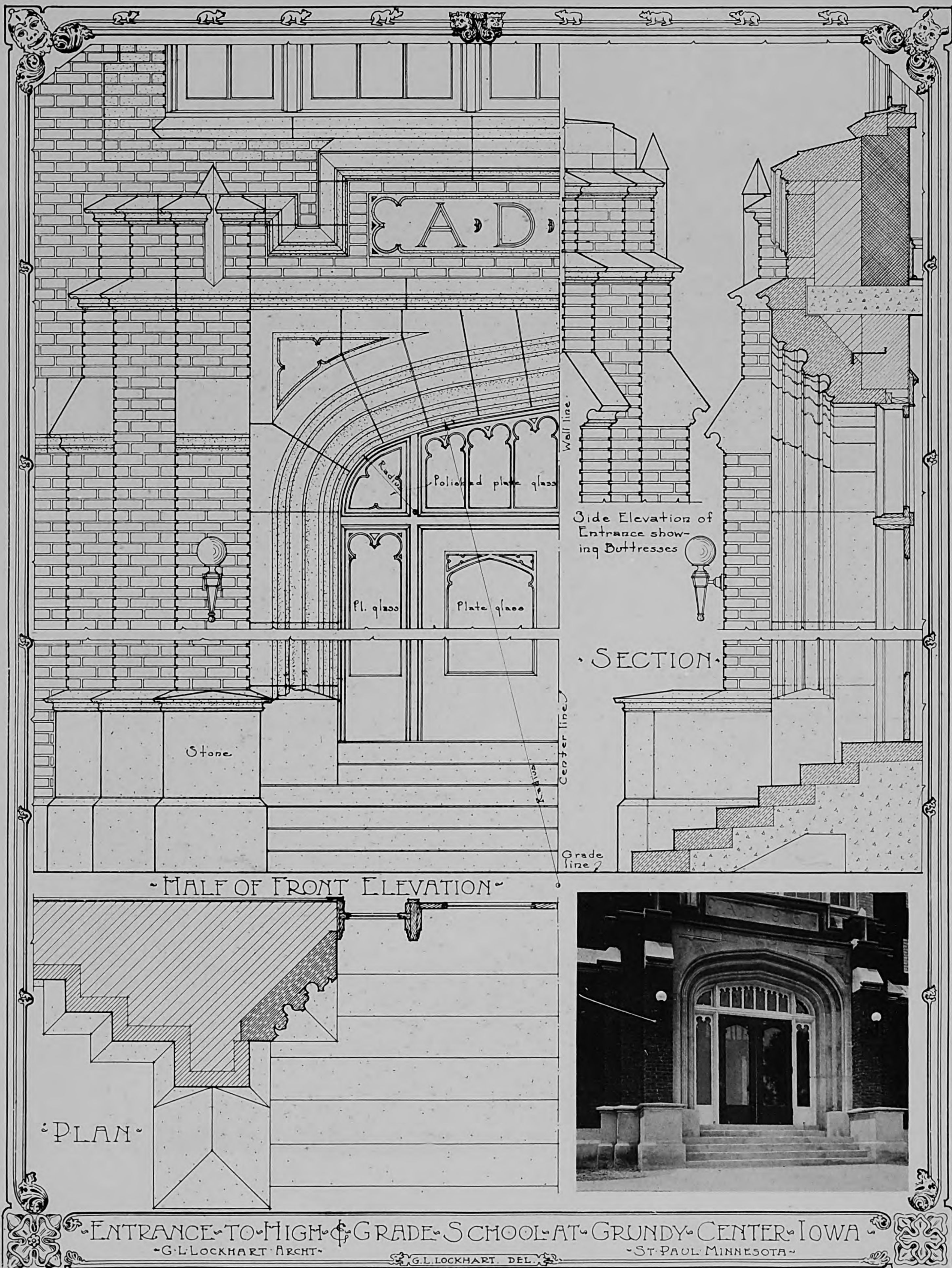
The passing of William Rotch Ware, which occurred on March 28th, at his home in Newton, Massachusetts, recalls the years, known to the older architects in the United States and in England, when the American Architect and Building News was the only architectural journal in this country and ranked with the British Architect in professional importance. Founded, it is understood, by the American Institute, and taken for publication by the Osgoods in Boston on that society's guarantee, William Rotch Ware was engaged as its editor. An architect by profession, a cousin of William R. Ware, the partner of Richardson, afterward professor of architecture of Columbia College School of Mines, he found a field of usefulness that grew under his direction until the influence of the American Architect was paramount in the offices of the profession. It was a journal of literary merit and technical information, rather than a portfolio of photographs and academic drawings, and its editor was its guiding spirit. His personality during the many years in which, to a greater extent than any other architectural writer of our time, he advanced the ethics and elevated the practice of the profession, was little known to his readers because the parsimony of his publishers did not allow of traveling expenses. Yet so many were his correspondents and so intimate his knowledge of architectural affairs that he produced a journal which was accepted as reliable and authoritative everywhere. We do not think it too much to say, that to him belongs the credit of much that we, of the present, call advancement, through his weekly spreading of architectural thought and improvements in design throughout the professional field. His professional career ended when some eight years ago the failure of the Boston publishers brought the journal to New York. From 1876 to 1906 the written history of American architecture is largely written in the pages of the American Architect, and the American Architect was William Rotch Ware. He died at the comparatively early age of sixty-eight. It would be but a fitting tribute to his long service in the interest of the profession for the American Institute of Architects to see that a suitable memorial be erected over the spot where his body rests, or an inscribed tablet placed in the Octagon.

Rupert W. Koch, architect, of Detroit, has established an office in the Muskegon Home Building, Muskegon, Michigan. The office is in charge of W. G. Jameson.

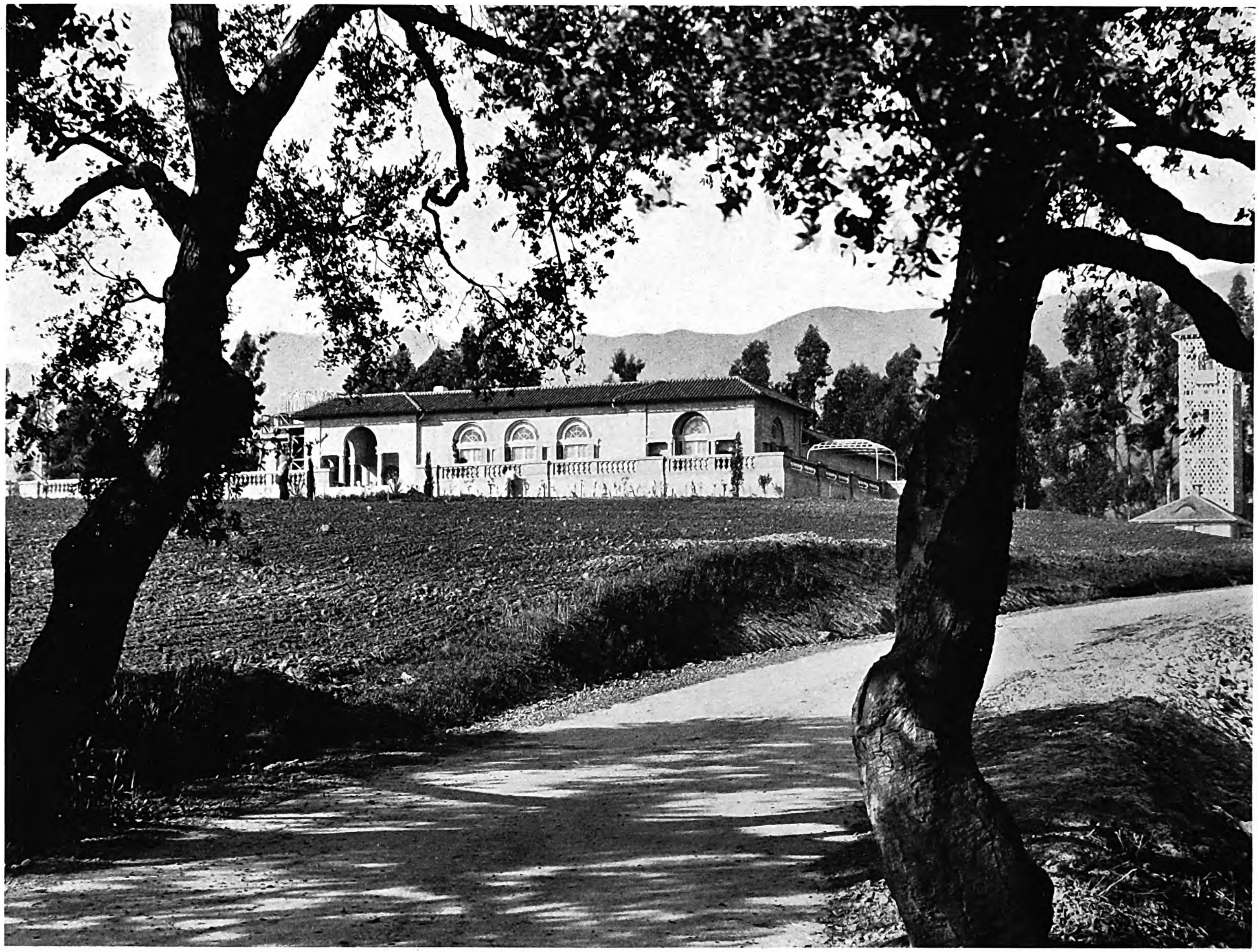
At the recent annual meeting of the Industrial Club of Chicago, of which Richard E. Schmidt, architect, is vice-president, Mr. Charles H. Whitaker, editor of the A. I. A. Journal, continued his propaganda against the government building system, speaking on, "The Inside of the Pork Barrel."



ENTRANCE DETAIL



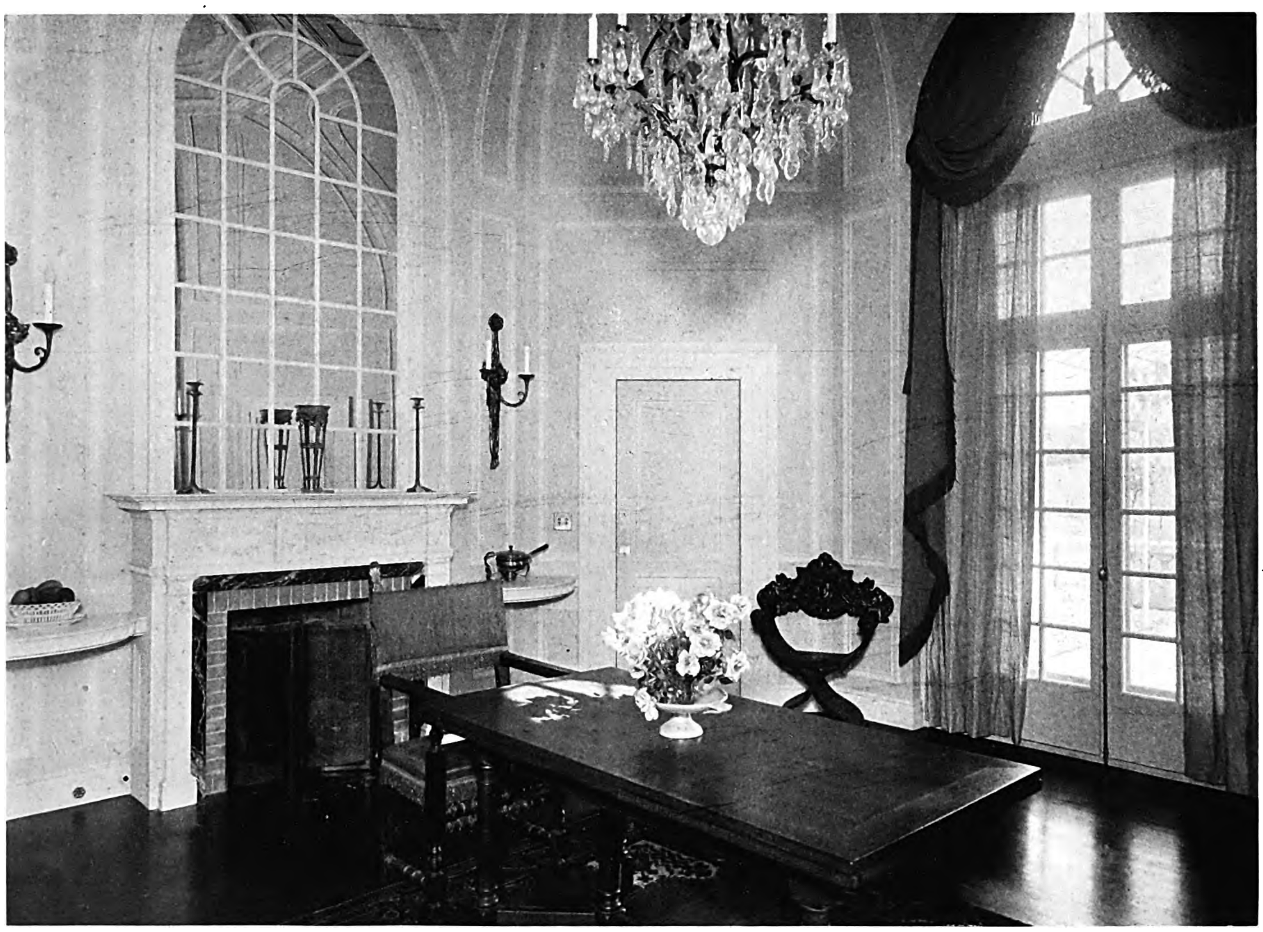
ENTRANCE DETAIL



RESIDENCE FOR MR. RALPH ISHAM, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA
CHILDS & SMITH, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO :: :: ::

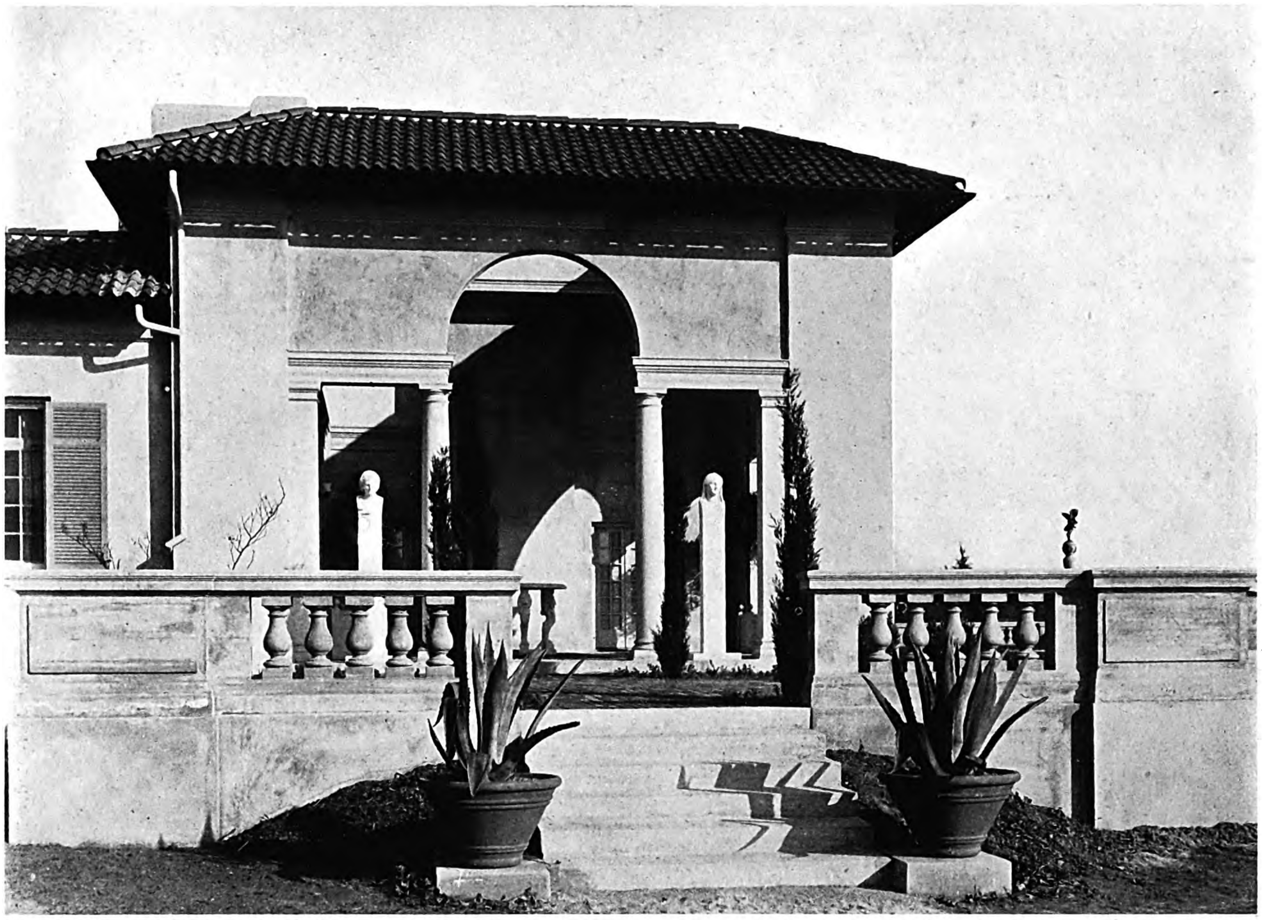


LIVING ROOM

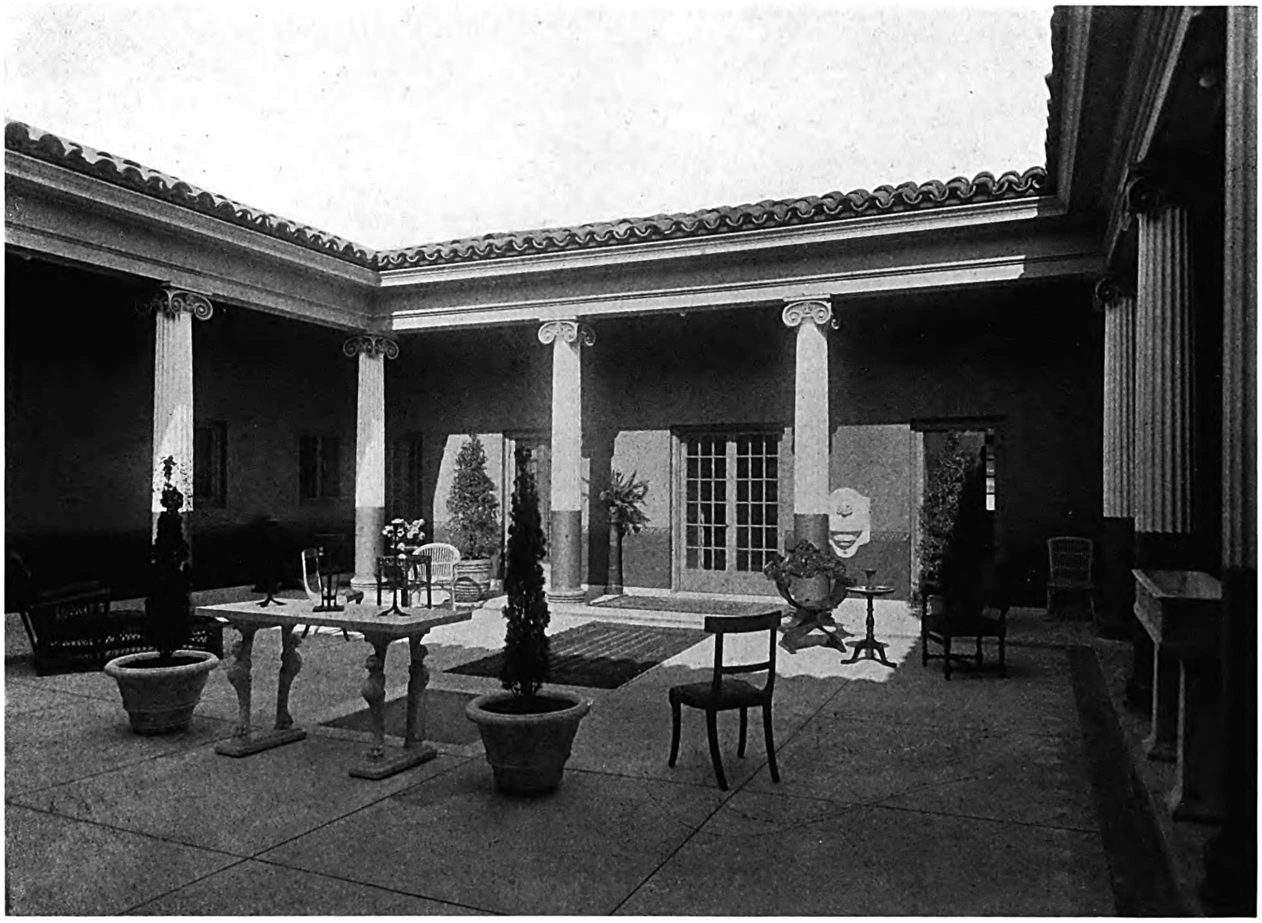


RESIDENCE FOR MR. RALPH ISHAM, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA
CHILDS & SMITH, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO :: :: ::

DINING ROOM

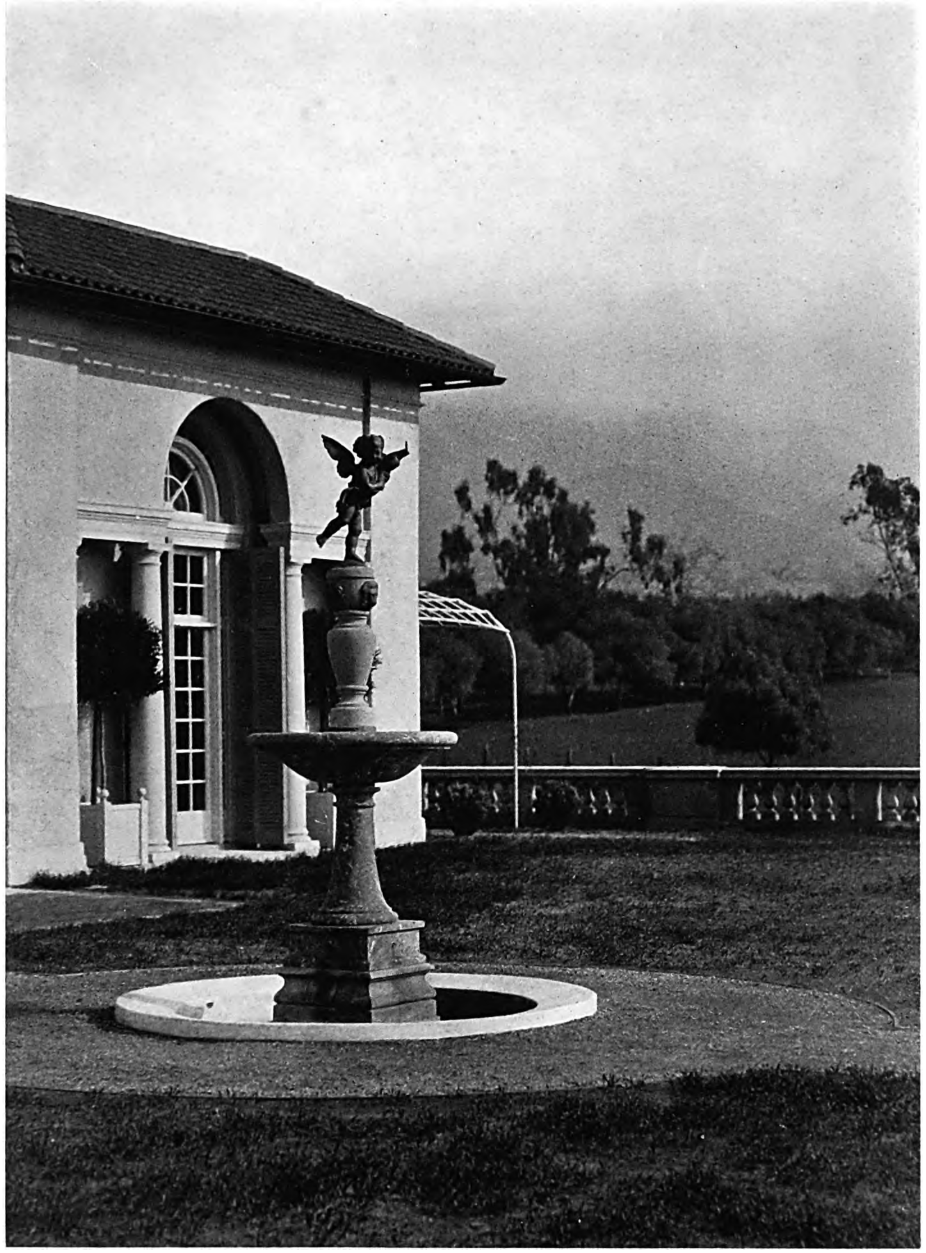


PERGOLA



RESIDENCE FOR MR. RALPH ISHAM, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA
CHILDS & SMITH, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO :: :: ::

VIEW IN COURT

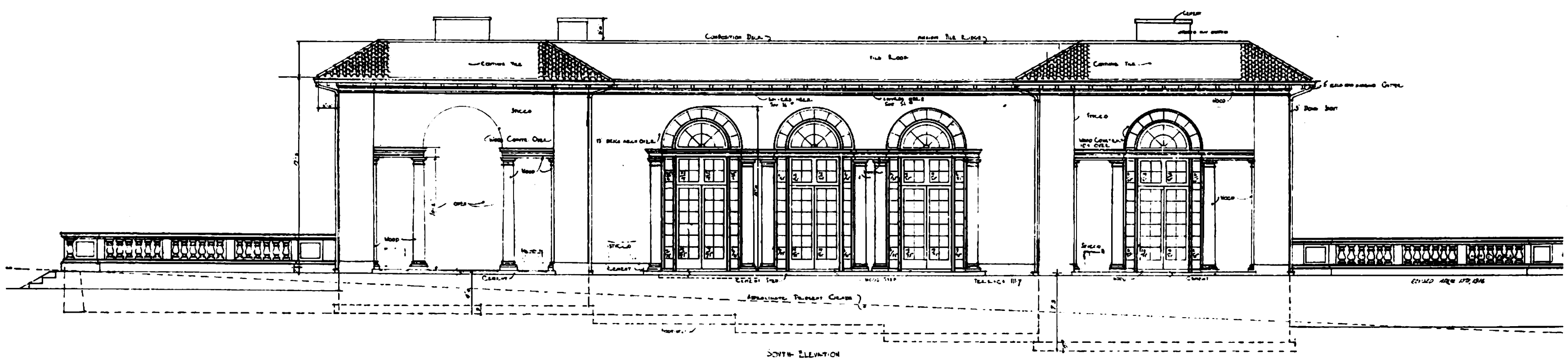


FOUNTAIN ON TERRACE



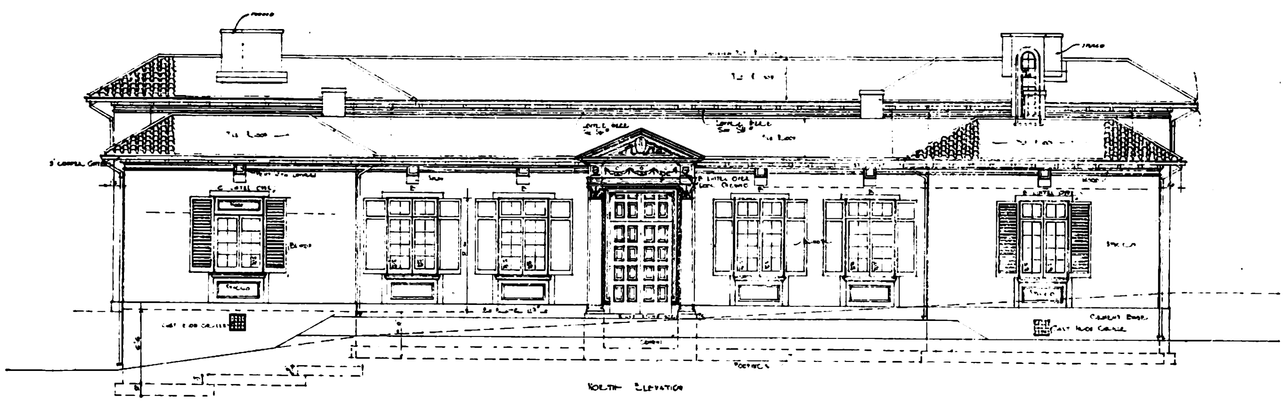
COLONNADE IN COURT

RESIDENCE FOR MR. RALPH ISHAM, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA
CHILDS & SMITH, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO :: :: ::

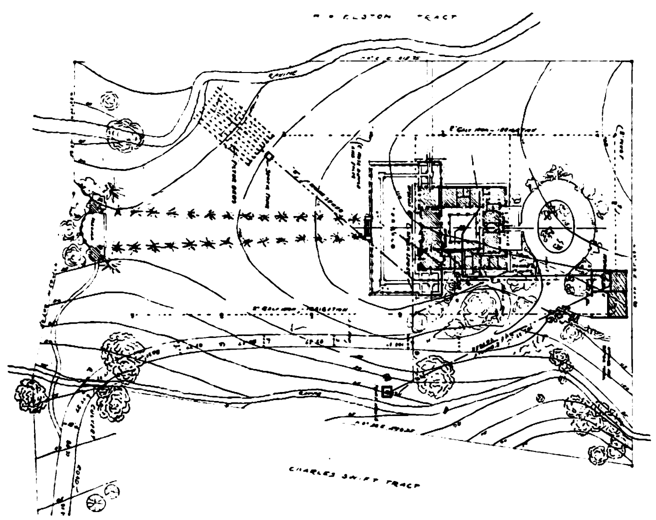


TERRACE FRONT, SOUTH ELEVATION.

REPRODUCED AT THE SCALE OF SIXTEEN FEET TO THE INCH

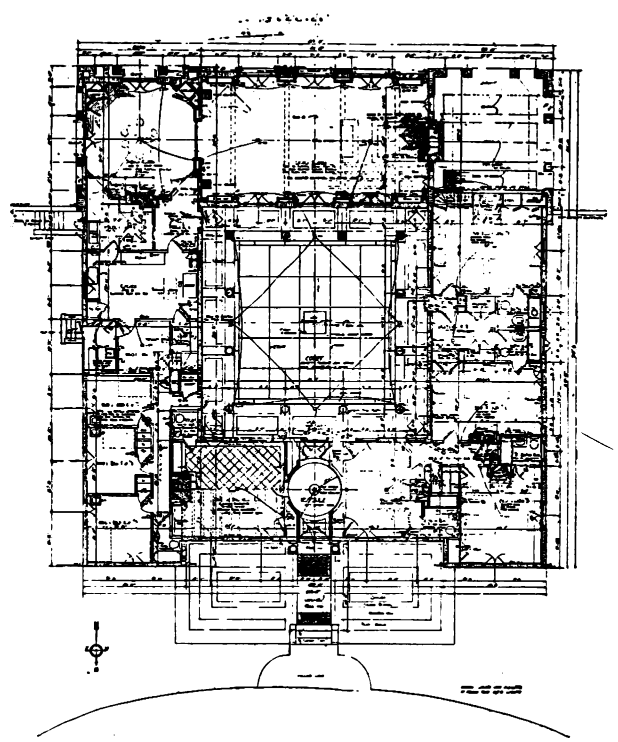


ENTRANCE FRONT, NORTH ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN

REPRODUCED AT THE SCALE OF SIXTEEN FEET TO THE INCH ::



FLOOR PLAN

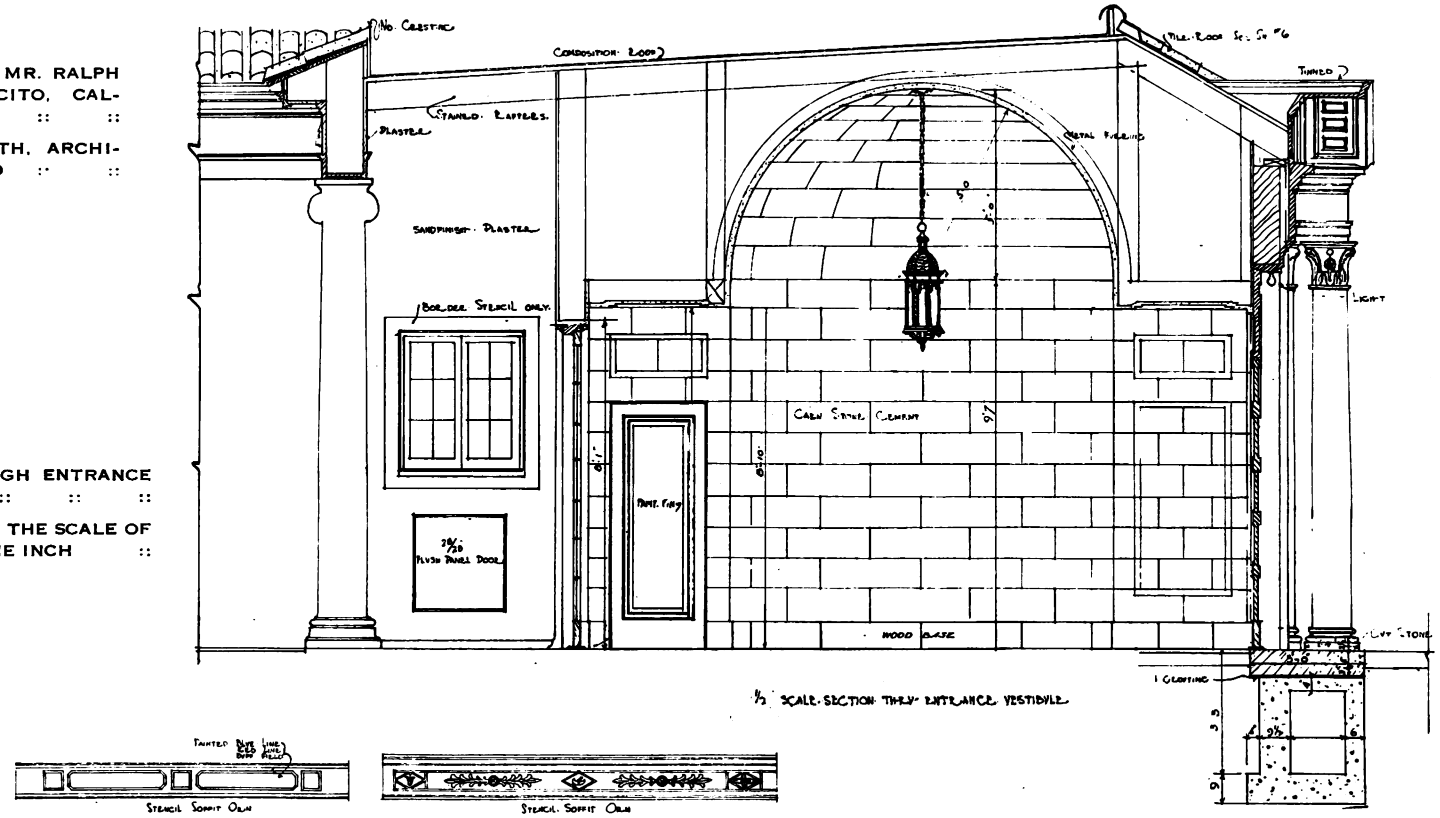
RESIDENCE FOR MR. RALPH ISHAM, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA
CHILDS & SMITH, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO :: :: ::

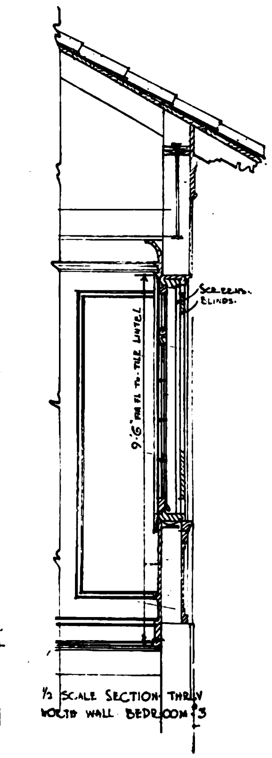
RESIDENCE FOR MR. RALPH ISHAM, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA :: :: ::

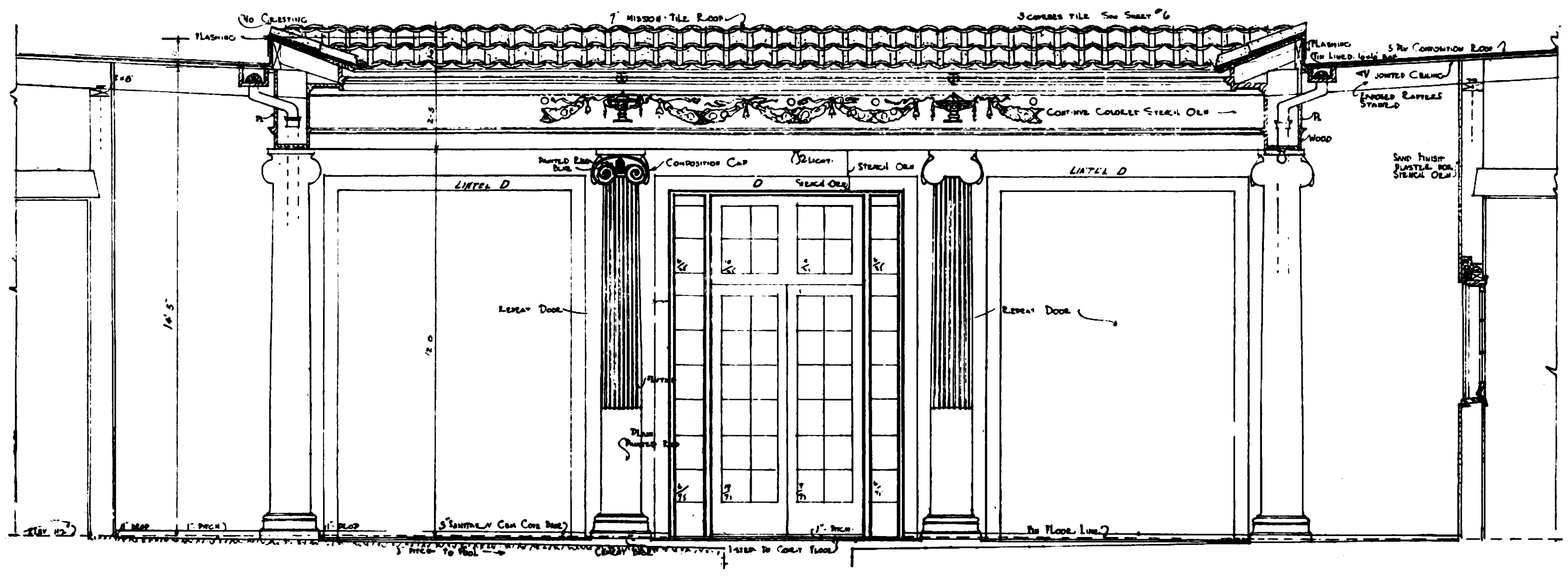
CHILDS & SMITH, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO :: ::

SECTION THROUGH ENTRANCE VESTIBULE :: :: ::

REPRODUCED AT THE SCALE OF FIVE FEET TO THE INCH ::





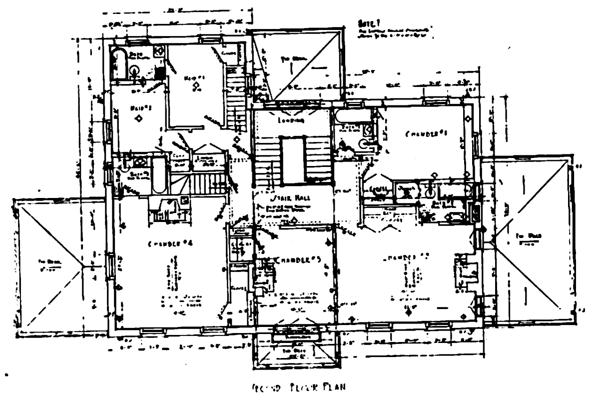


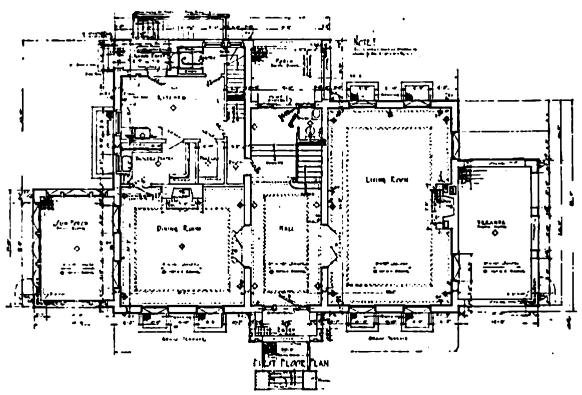
ELEVATION IN COURT

REPRODUCED AT THE SCALE OF SIXTEEN FEET TO THE INCH ::



RESIDENCE FOR MR. E. M. HOYNE, CHICAGO
WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER, ARCHITECT ::



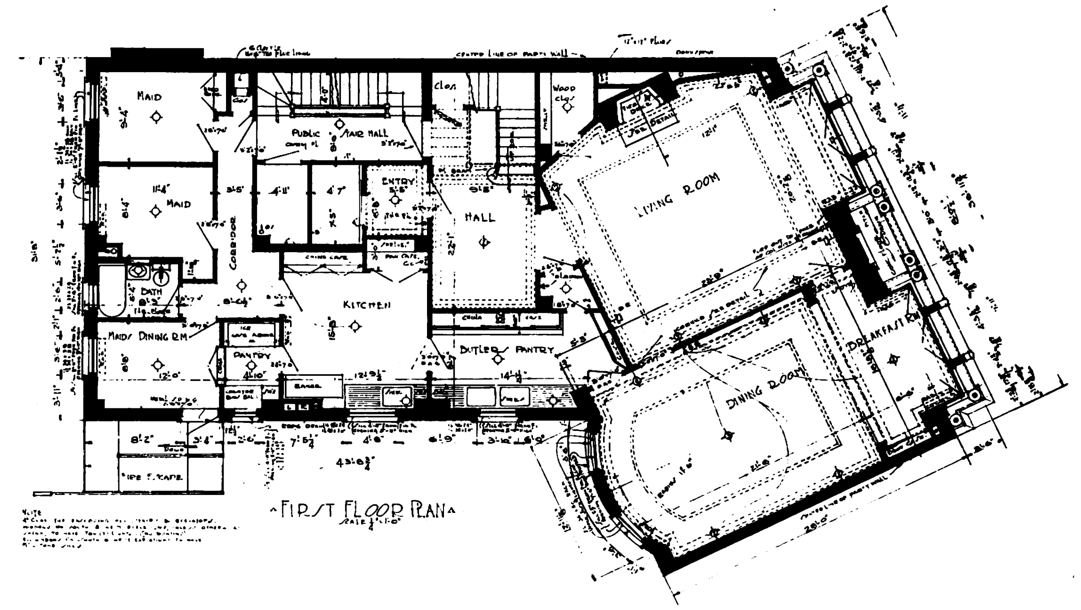




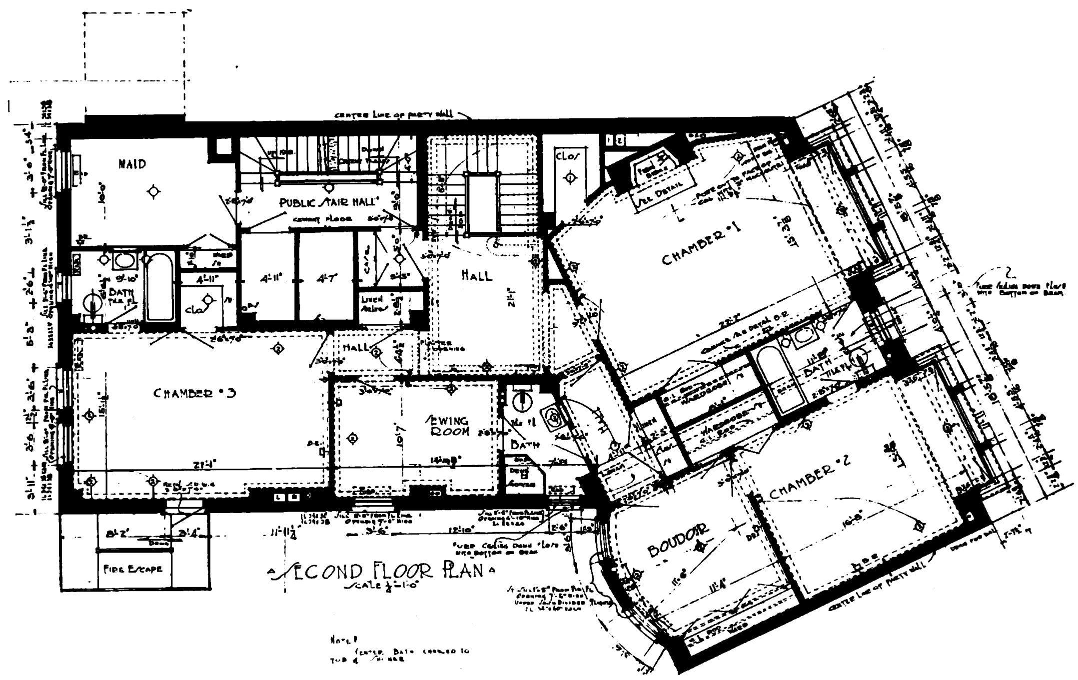
RESIDENCE FOR MR. JAMES B. FLYNN, DETROIT, MICH.
SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS, ARCHITECTS :: ::



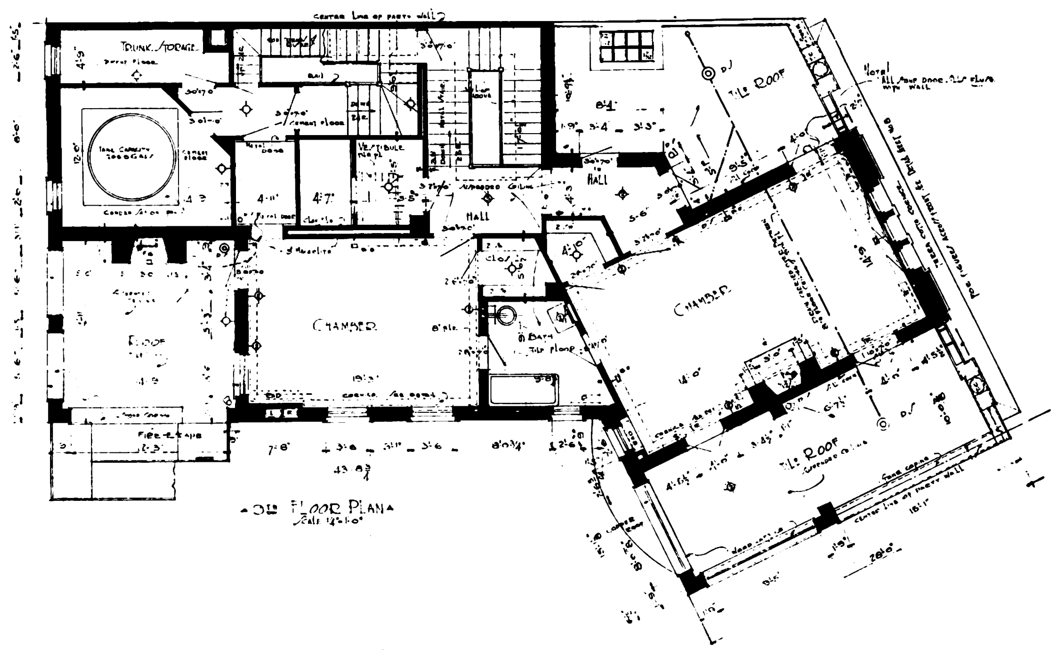
DUPLEX APARTMENT BUILDING
LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO
WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER, ::
ARCHITECT :: :: :: ::



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

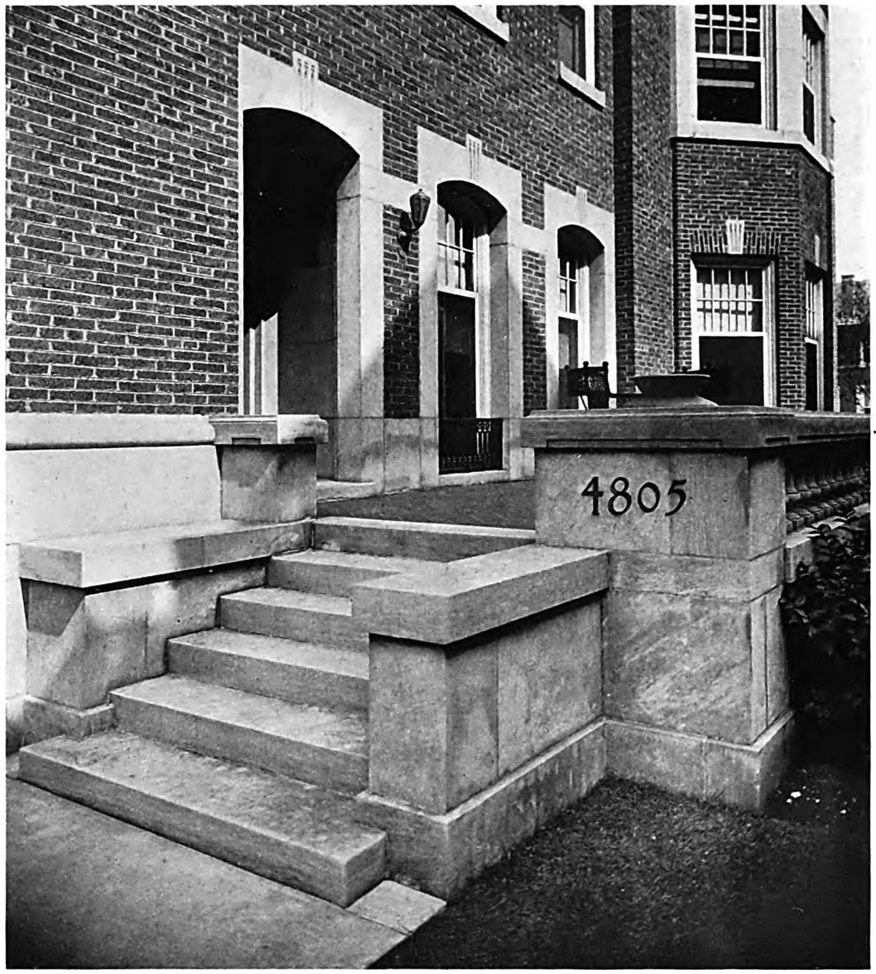


NINTH FLOOR PLAN AND ROOF

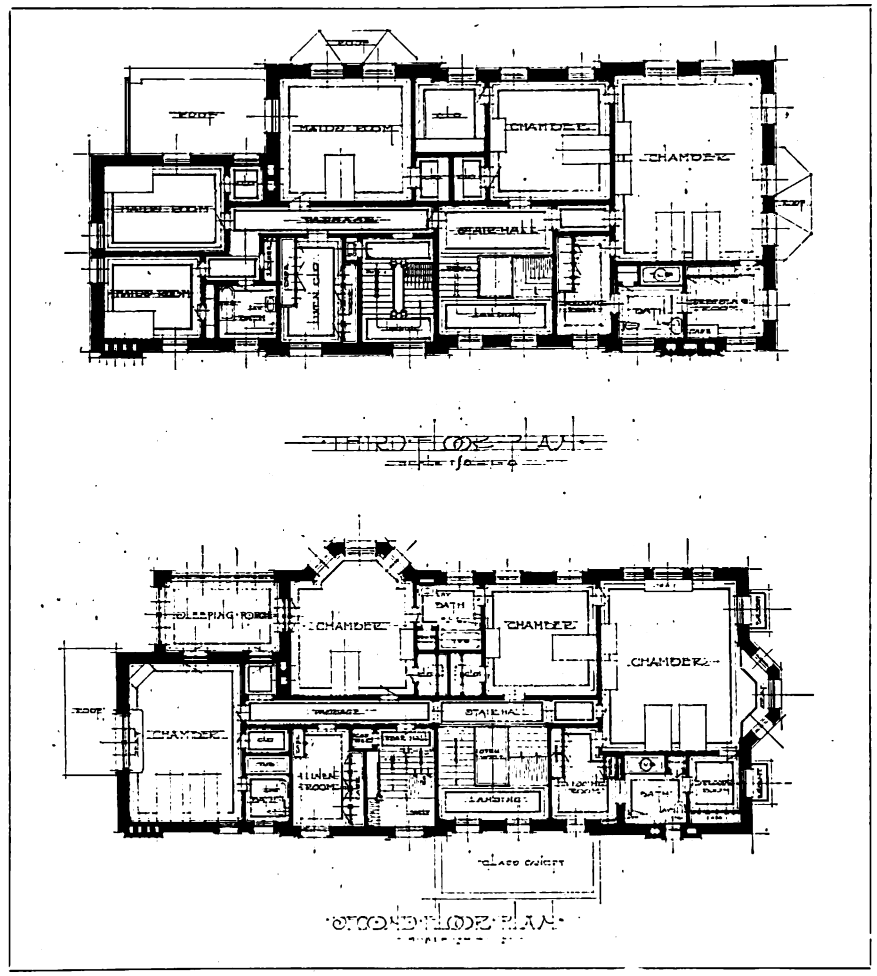
DUPLEX APARTMENT BUILDING
LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO
WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER, ::
ARCHITECT :: :: :: ::

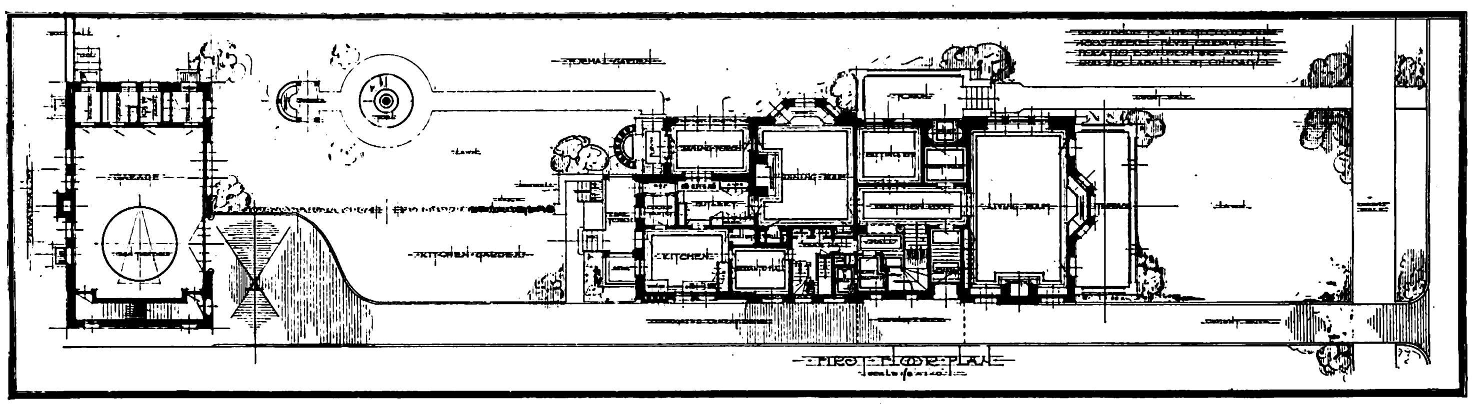


RESIDENCE FOR MR. GEORGE B. ROBBINS, CHICAGO
HORATIO R. WILSON & CO., ARCHITECTS :: ::



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE





RESIDENCE FOR MR. GEORGE B. ROBBINS, CHICAGO :: ::
HORATIO R. WILSON AND CO. ARCHITECTS :: :: :: ::



VIEW OF RESTAURANT BUILDING



BISMARCK GARDEN, CHICAGO
HUEHL & SCHMID, ARCHITECTS

DETAIL OF TERRACE



WINDMILL AND TERRACE



FOUNTAIN AND PAVILION FROM TERRACE



TERRACE AND BAND STAND

BISMARCK GARDEN, CHICAGO ::
HUEHL & SCHMID, ARCHITECTS

CHAPTERS AND CLUBS RESPOND TO CALL

The President's call for volunteer service from all trades and professions has been promptly responded to by the majority of the architectural organizations, chapters and clubs of the United States. While many, like the Chicago Architectural Club, or the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, have passed resolutions and sent telegrams to President Wilson, stating that individually and collectively members stand ready for his call to service in any capacity the government may require, the Boston Architectural Club has planned an intensive training course in military sketching and map reading, which will naturally lead to enlistment and organization of engineers, though available to any branch of the service. The course obligates members to no particular branch of service, but fits them to give expert service along lines of their natural ability, whether they enlist as infantry, cavalry, engineers or in other branches. In all of these departments there is demand for map making and map reading ability. The ordinary enlisted man knows little or nothing of drafting or sketching. Here is a field which will make each man 100 per cent efficient in what he can naturally do. It is to be understood that this course does nothing for the man's training along general military lines—that training will have to be sought elsewhere. It will give, however, expert knowledge in a subject which demands trained men. This form of service projected by the Boston club is well worth consideration and copying by all similar organizations. Ever since the war commenced we have deplored the enlistment of architects in the ranks, where their specialized training is of no avail. Canada and Great Britain have lost heavily from the list of their most capable architects through sending them to the front rather than conserving their trained abilities in positions where they were indispensable, and once lost to the service cannot be replaced. In the Boer war the British officers learned that though it was not dignified for an officer to seek shelter instead of standing at the head of his recumbent troops, his loss was equal to that of many privates and their fate depended on his safety. War has become scientific rather than spectacular, and it is the skilled mind in the rear directing the efforts of the "man behind the gun" that wins victories, though the former seems an ignoble position as compared with that in the first line of trenches. Though such a position holds out no hope of a "Victoria Cross," or other reward for signal heroism, it is even because of this of greater merit. But whatever the service required, each individual in the profession should, and we have no doubt will, stand ready to render it at the country's demand. The blanks sent out by Evarts Tracy, chairman of the Institute Central Committee on preparedness, should be promptly filled out and returned. Having offered the services of the architects to the country, this committee should and will have the support of every practitioner in its attempt to classify the knowledge and special abilities of its members and other architects, in a manner that will render it able in the shortest possible time to place these men where they can render their best service with no lost motion. So, the committee declared, "The history of the past two years has proved that the greatest need of any country in time of trouble is organization. We, as a nation, need to know what our resources are in men, and to have our knowledge in such shape that we can utilize our latent force." The query, "Would you be willing to enter the service of the country in time of need in a position where your special knowledge and ability would be of the most use?" will be answered in the affirmative. That the architects of Canada, Great Britain and France responded to so great a degree to the call of their country, should be an example and a stimulus to the profession in the United States.

"FOR INFORMATION RATHER THAN CONTROVERSY"

An illuminating letter from the head of the architectural department of the University of Kansas is welcomed because it is just the response and contains information hoped for, when the paragraph to which he refers was written. The constructive work done by the Institute Educational Committee during the past five or six years, and the establishment of architectural departments in connection with state universities are the two main factors in the building of a universally skilled profession in this country. Details regarding this school growth are of interest to the practicing profession, and these with information as to the status of the teachers therein will very gladly be published in these columns—The Editor.

April 11, 1917.

Editor The Western Architect,
215 South Market Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Anent a paragraph on page XIV of the March, 1917, issue of the Western Architect, let me call your attention to an error. You say that "Thomas Nolan of the architectural department of the University of Pennsylvania is the only professor of architecture in these schools who has been an architect in regular practice in this country before engaging in teaching the art."

While I cannot say whether Professor Mann, head of the department of architecture at the University of Minnesota practiced architecture before engaging in teaching, I know that he has practiced architecture and is still doing so. The same may be said of Professor Hamlin of Columbia University, New York City. In fact, several of the staff of the School of Architecture of Columbia University either have practiced or are practicing architecture.

But to come a little closer home to the locality of The Western Architect, the department of architectural engineering of the University of Kansas, which is training architects as well as architectural engineers, has had as its head a practicing architect who spent seventeen years as a member of the firm of Van Vleck & Goldsmith, Architects, New York City, before taking charge of the department.

This as yet little known department is now in its fourth year under Professor Goldsmith. Starting with

twelve students, it now has an enrollment of thirty-four. Three men who had completed their first year in the engineering school transferred to the new department and were graduated last year. Two of these men, working together on their thesis, won the Harrington prize offered to the students of the entire engineering school for the best thesis submitted by graduating students. This year there will be seven graduates, showing how well the original twelve have stood by their work. Last year's graduates are all placed and doing good work in good offices.

I had not intended to "break into print" until the department had completed at least a full four years, but I cannot let this error go unnoticed. When the time comes, I hope to show the character of the work being done at this "Middle West" university. As a transplanted easterner, I know the general attitude toward the possibility of teaching architecture in the West, but I hope to show at least that the possibility is greater than has been imagined.

However, I shall not attempt to draw any invidious distinctions between the practicing architect and the pedagogue in the matter of teaching. I fully realize that the teacher need not necessarily be a practitioner. While the practical experience of the architect is doubtless a great help, it is very necessary for one to acquire practice in the art of teaching in order to impart the knowledge that has been gained by experience.

Very truly yours,

Goldwin Goldsmith.

The form of church edifices that will take the place of those destroyed by German ruthlessness in France may be indicated in the comment of a Beaux Arts graduate, Jules Baptiste, who, in a letter to his friend, E. E. Pruitt, architect, of Columbus, Ohio, says: "If you will remember, on your last trip over, you and I were discussing the future of church buildings. Now such churches as the Cathedral of Rheims and Amiens, which were shot to pieces, can never be reproduced. Their places will be taken by the auditorium type of church which you have developed in America and of which you spoke to me. I am to plan one church in my native village, and I know it shall be of that type. Others far greater than I say they expect to do likewise. The newer generation in France feels that in architecture as in many things the end of the war is the beginning of the new. Like the kings, those old churches were showy and glamorous, but something else will serve the people better."

Cass Gilbert, architect, of New York, has removed his offices in that city to 244 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth street.

Of more than passing interest is the establishment of a new firm of old practitioners which has just been consummated in the association of Alfred Hoyt Granger, of the Chicago firm of Frost and Granger, with Thomas C. Young, the surviving partner in the firm of Eames and Young, of St. Louis. The St. Louis office is in the Wright building and the Chicago office at 332 South Michigan Avenue.

Alfred F. Rosenheim, architect, of Los Angeles, California, has removed his long established offices in the Hellman building to suite 1121 Van Nuys building.

The amended building code of Chicago requires for concrete floors in basements that "the concrete of such floors shall be at least three inches in thickness and laid on a sand or cinder foundation not less than six inches in thickness."

According to the last biennial report of the Illinois State Board of Examiners of Architects, on January first there were one thousand licensed architects in the state.

George D. Hulburt, architect and engineer, announces the removal of his office from 320 Broadway Market Building, Detroit, Mich., to 207 Citizens Savings Bank, Owosso, Mich.

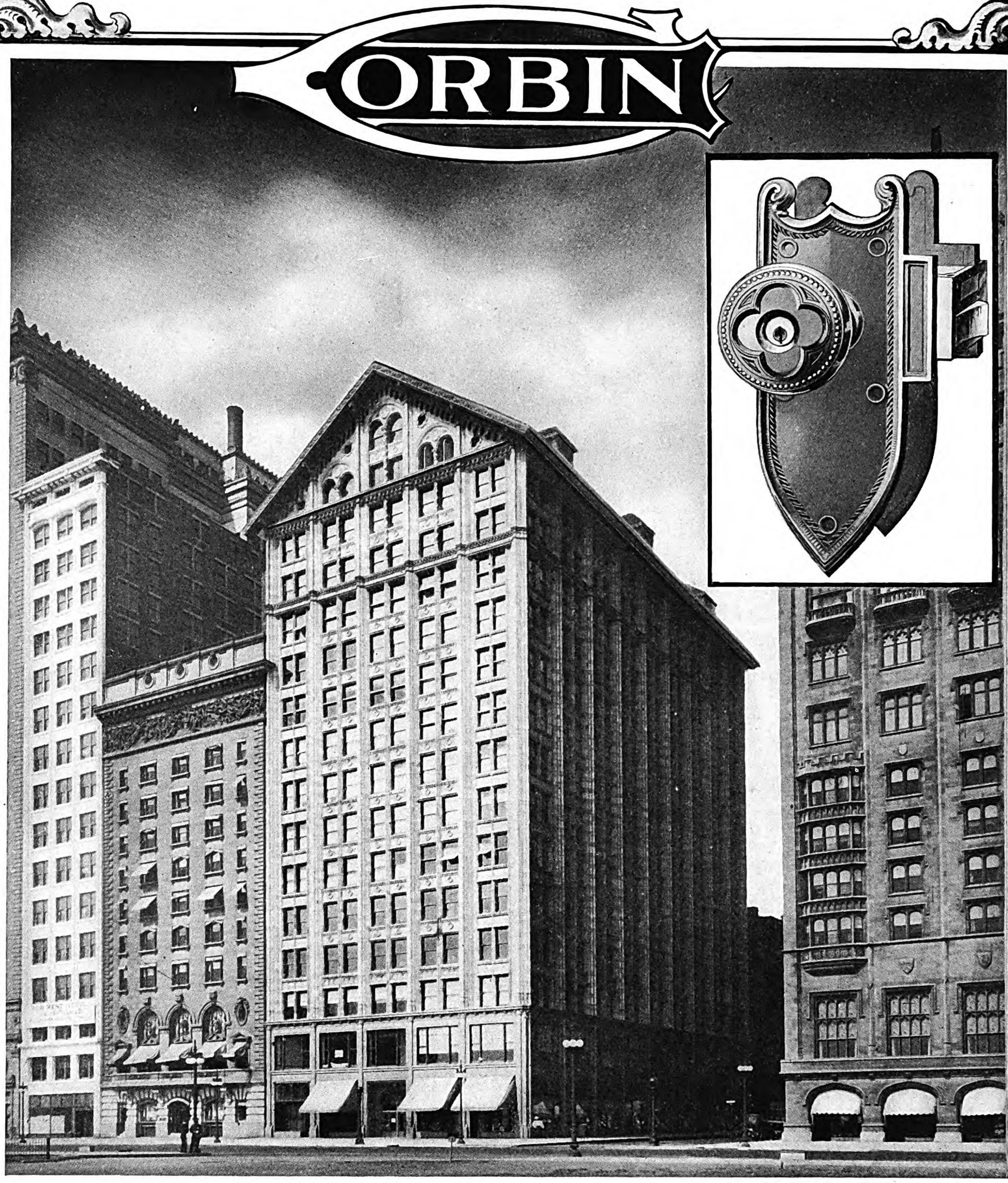
David David, architect, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has removed his office to 1600 First National Bank Building.

INDICATION IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. By David Varon, Architect, New York. The William T. Comstock Company, publishers. One hundred and fifty pages, fifty plates, cloth, plate paper. Price, $5.00 net.

In placing before architectural students this book a distinct service is rendered to all, though the author seems to have aimed at performing a service for those who have lost the skilled teaching of their patrons through the greater necessities which called them to the colors of France. To two of these, Julien Guadet and Edmond Paulin, former professors and to fellow student companions in the atelier Guadet-Paulin, the effort is dedicated.

Introducing an angle of perspective upon design and rendering that is comparatively new Mr. Varon's book is in composition a course in architectural elements and composition introduced through the medium of freehand pencil sketching. It brings out prominently the value of the pencil in expression and illustration from aiding the draftsman to place his ideas upon paper quickly and attractively to explaining like ideas to the client.

The plates are cleverly rendered in pencil, the work of a true artist and are taken from the best examples, while the text is interesting and thoroughly instructive.



The Shepherd Brooks Building

Locally known as the Monroe Building

Chicago, Ill.

HOLABIRD & ROCHE, Architects

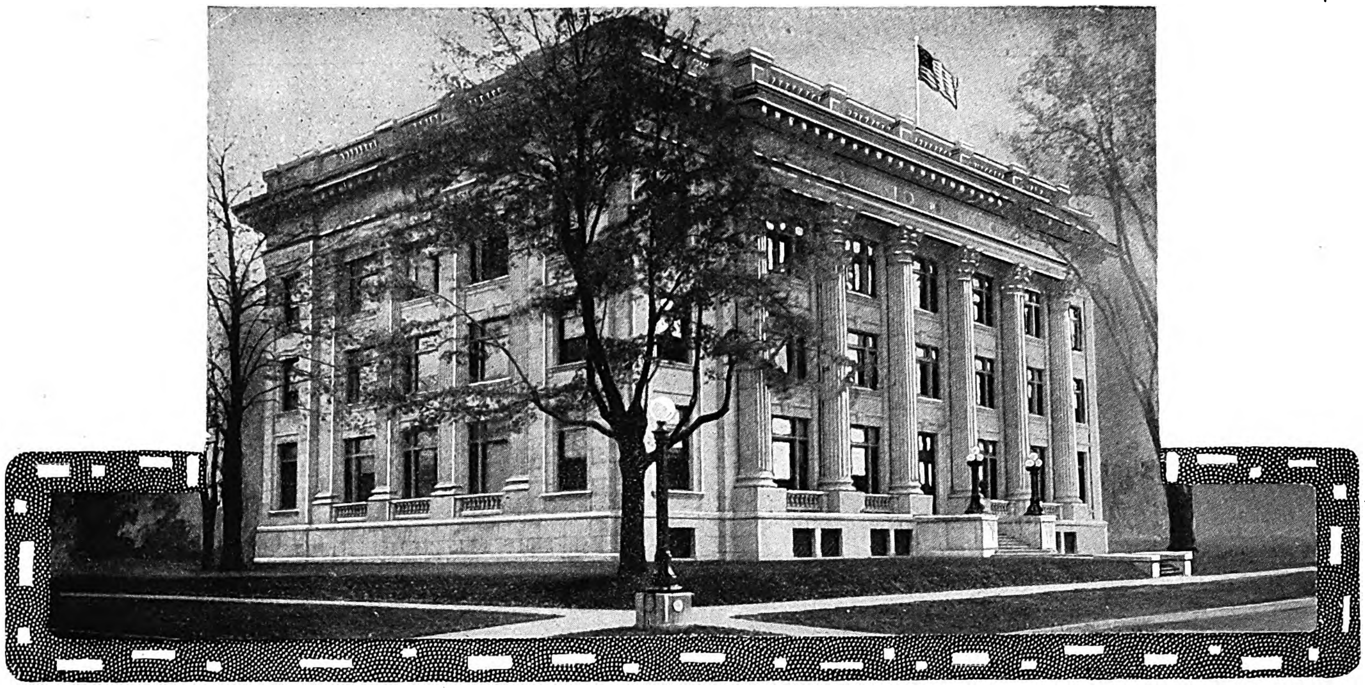
Has Corbin Unit Locks and Hardware of the special gothic design shown. The building next to it on the left is the Illinois Athletic Club, and the next one is the Kesner Building. Both of these have Corbin Hardware throughout.

One good building trimmed with Corbin Hardware might be an accident; but when they come in rows, *there's a reason for it.*

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Franklin Life Insurance Company Building, Springfield, Ills. Carey Roofing used. Helmle & Helmle, Architects

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But whatever the character of the building you are planning, you will find the solution to your roofing problem in the Carey Book of Architects' Specifications.

If you failed to receive this book for your reference library, write for a copy today.

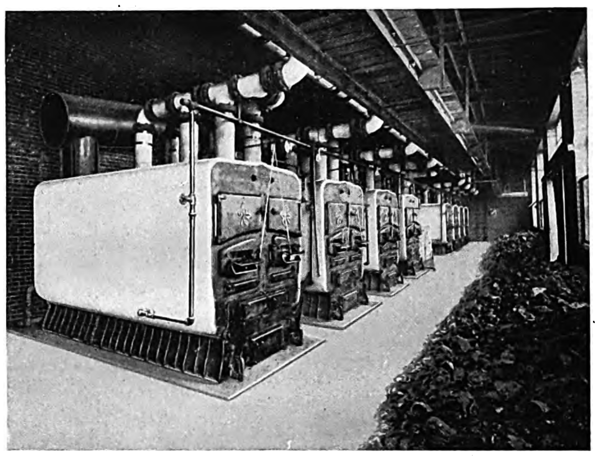
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Smokeless heating boilers which burn cheap soft coal

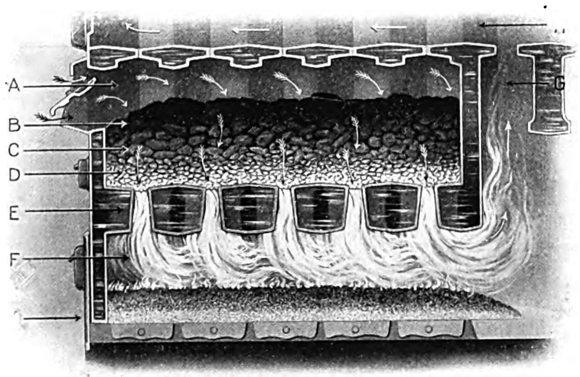
For factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., in districts where soft coals are plentiful and low in price IDEAL Smokeless Down-Draft Boilers will prove a big factor in cutting down overhead expenses.



Battery of eight IDEAL Smokeless Down-Draft Soft Coal Boilers in Curtiss Aeroplane Factory at Buffalo. Self-contained; no brick-setting. Burns soft coal without smoke.

IDEAL Smokeless Down-Draft Boilers

Save on the coal bill and give plenty of heat



Cut-away view of the side of an IDEAL Smokeless Down-Draft Boiler, showing ample gas-spaces through the water grate, and the processes of smokeless combustion of soft coal between the double grates.

are made of everlasting cast-iron, outwear steel boilers many years. Meet all requirements of smoke ordinances. Easy to run and clean. Tested in the leading soft coal markets for past five years and approved by all Smoke Inspectors.

Ask for catalog "Ideal Smokeless Down-Draft Boilers"—and let us refer you to present installations of these famous boilers—to know first-hand about their cleanliness and economy.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Sales branches and showrooms in all the large cities

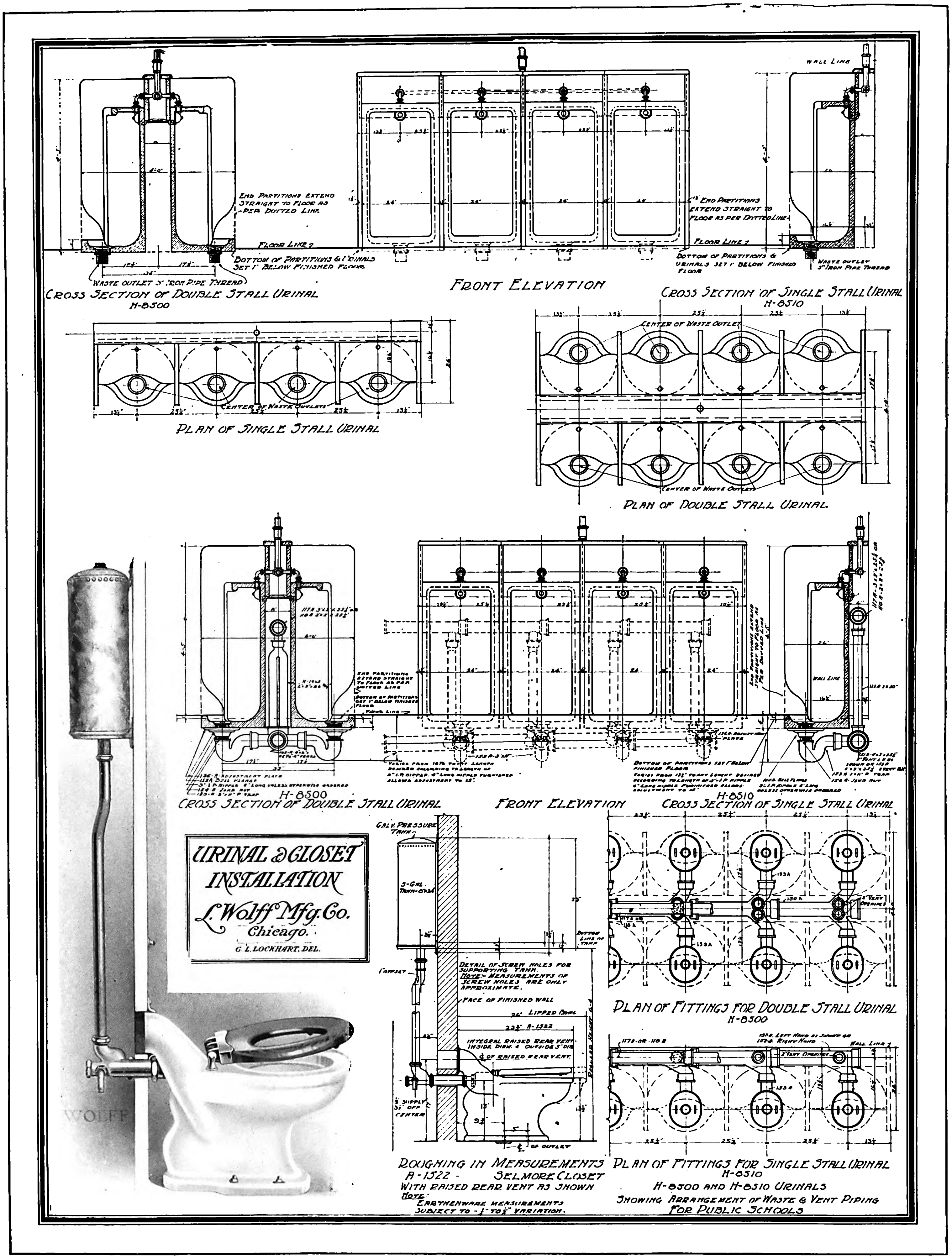
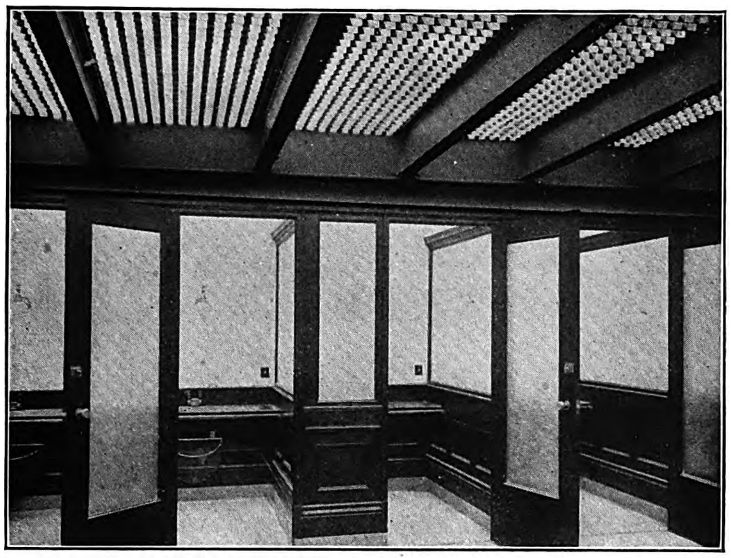


Plate Number One

Specify *Permanent* Sidewalk Lights

YOU know the advantages of providing daylight for the basements of your clients' buildings. And, as your interest in these buildings continues long after their completion, you naturally desire to specify a system that is effective and permanent.



Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, New York
Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger Contractors, Jno. Thatcher & Son

BERGER'S Raydiant

"Special" System of Sidewalk Lights

provides the maximum light, is exceptionally strong and simple to install. Its permanency is assured by the easy replace feature, which permits broken glass to be replaced in a practical and watertight manner. This feature applies to the round, plain square, three-point prism and deep pendant prism glass.

Therefore, by specifying Berger's Raydiant Special System, your ability is recognized at building time and years later.

Write now for blueprints and new catalog T. W. A.

Reduce Dead Floor Load 40% to 60%

WHERE light weight, fireproof floors are desired, and the live loads to be carried are less than 200 pounds per square foot, the ideal construction—combining strength, rigidity and economy—is formed with

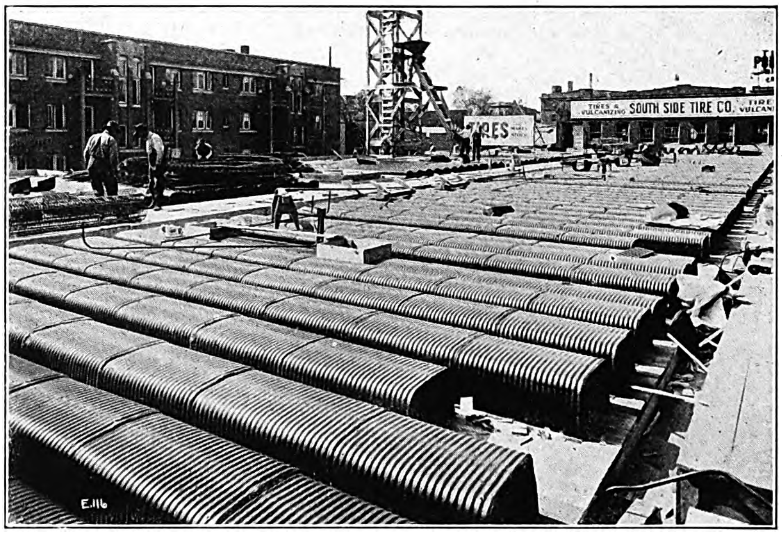
BERGER'S PRESSED STEEL CORES

The resulting construction is that of a series of parallel Tee Beams, spaced 2 or 2½ feet apart. The Cores do away with all useless concrete, eliminating from 40% to 60% of the cubical contents of the floor, transforming it into dead air without decreasing the strength.

Berger's Pressed Steel Cores effect additional saving in reinforcing steel, centering and labor. Easily and quickly put in place, being lightly tacked to a simply constructed centering.

Especially adapted for schools, hotels, apartments, office buildings, warehouses, etc.

Both permanent and removable cores in several gauges and a wide variety of sizes.

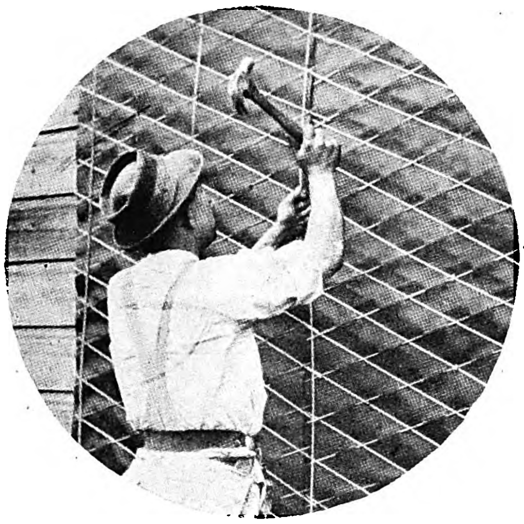


Showing Berger's Pressed Steel Cores installed in the Junius Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Architect: Henry K. Holsman, Chicago

Also manufacturers of Metal Lumber Pressed Steel Construction, Ribplex Reinforcing Plates, "Classik" Steel Ceilings, Expanded Metal Lath, Steel Bins and Shelving, Steel Lockers, Steel Filing Cabinets, etc. Write for literature.

The Berger Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio

Branches: Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis San Francisco Los Angeles
Export Dept.: Berger Bldg., New York City, U. S. A.



E-Cod Fabric, the superior reinforced Plastering Base, has not advanced in price, and today is the cheapest reliable base on the market for exterior and interior work.

Don't stop work because of high metal prices. Use **E-Cod Fabric.** For new and old work, it is the cheapest and best reinforced plastering base that money can buy.

E-Cod Fabric is a weather-proof, water-proof, rust-proof, fire retardant and sound-deadening material. It is not only the cheapest in original cost, but it saves money in every operation.

It saves 25% to 40% of the scratch coat usually required for any open mesh lath to form the key.

It saves the cost of building papers and when applied directly to sheathing, furring strips can be eliminated.

It saves cost of sound-deadening material in walls and ceilings, because the felt backing is itself a sound deadener.

It saves a great amount of cracking and checking caused by shrinking of timbers when ordinary plastering bases are used.

It is a fire retardant because of the close bond between the felt backing and the mortar.

On exterior work the felt backing not only waterproofs the superstructure and prevents plaster from coming into contact with any wood, but causes the galvanized reinforcement to become **completely incased** in the mortar so that it cannot **rust** or **corrode.**

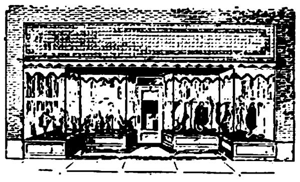
Every architect owes it to himself and his client to investigate the use of **E-Cod Fabric.** Complete information and prices will be given on application to

MacAdams & Call

111 West Washington Street Chicago

Sole Representatives:

E. D. CODDINGTON MFG. CO., NORTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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PRACTICE has established certain definite requirements among architects of modern store fronts. The highest favored construction is one of simplicity, both in construction and installation, permanency, strength, safety to glass and moderate cost. Twenty-eight years of experience has enabled us to build just such a construction—"DESCO." Those architects who have used it are enthusiastic over its performance. Why not have "DESCO" details in your files?

Gladly sent upon request.

DETROIT SHOW CASE COMPANY
470 Fort Street West Detroit, Mich.

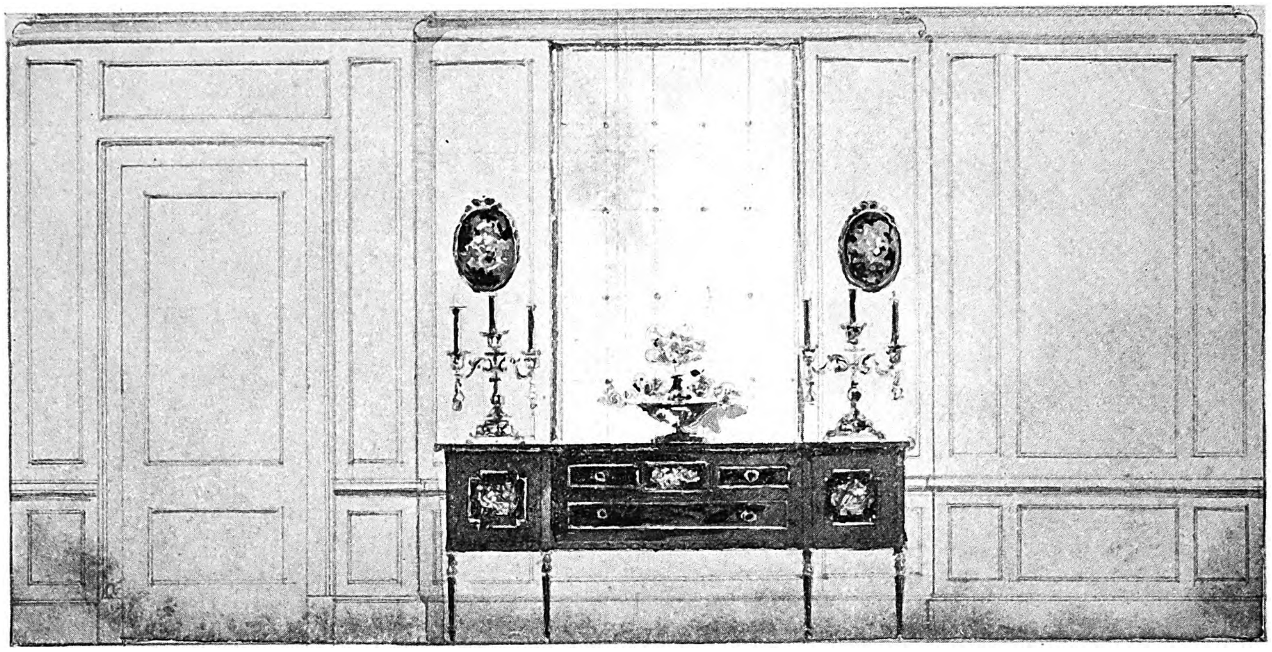
Desco METAL STORE FRONTS



STEEL AND WOOD ROLLING DOORS AND SHUTTERS. APPROVED FIRE DOORS BIFOLDING DOORS

THE KINNEAR MFG. CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.



Refinement in Interior Decoration
and Furnishing

Wm. A. French & Co.

Eighth and Marquette Minneapolis, Minnesota



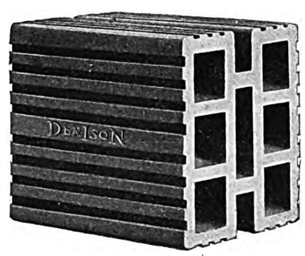
ARCHITECTS specializing in building of schools have given their best endorsement, **by repeated use,** to

Caxton Reinforced Blackboard

Construction (shown above), prevents warping, cracking or shifting. Surface is a mixture of pulverized slate and carborundum (four coats applied successively) giving a velvet writing finish, lasting as adamant. It has ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES OF SLATE and none of the bad.

It is made in three colors, brown, green and black. Full particulars on request.

CAXTON SCHOOL SUPPLY COMPANY
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CHICAGO



DENISON "LOADBEARING" TILE

LICENSED UNDER THE WILSON SYSTEM BEARING WALL CONSTRUCTION, U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS PENDING AND ALLOWED

The Strongest Tile in the World

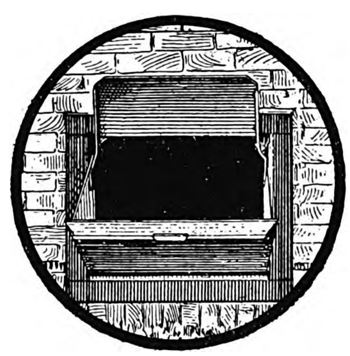
Guaranteed Crushing Strength 600 lbs. to square inch : :

Used in Lancaster Asylum, Lancaster, Wis., Claude & Stark, Architects, Madison, Wis.

PARTITION TILE FLOOR TILE WALL TILE

Denison Fireproofing Co.
Established 1892
MASON CITY, IOWA

Kewanee All Steel Coal Chutes



Protect your buildings, foundations and also save your reputation, by specifying a steel coal chute, one that is guaranteed for five years.

Catalogue Sent on Application.

Kewanee Mfg. Co.
KEWANEE, ILL.



Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago

D. H. Burnham Company, Architects

R. J. Powers, Contractor

Two Figure 1009, 7x8 Goulds Pumps, Chain Driven by 25 Horse Power Motors.

GOULDS PUMPS
FOR EVERY SERVICE

ARCHITECTS and owners of the Insurance Exchange Building based their selection of pumps upon the basis of

LOW COST EFFICIENCY

This test, as usual resulted in the specification of Goulds Pumps. For many years they have been recognized as the standard for most pumping services, being guaranteed to give satisfactory service. We are especially equipped to help you solve your pumping problems. Address our nearest office for information.

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: SENECA FALLS, N. Y.
Chicago Office: 12-14 South Clinton Street
Branch Houses: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago
District Offices: Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston



MILO B. STINE, M. D.
FLEMING BLDG. DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1916

Des Moines Refining Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa.
Gentlemen:.

I take pleasure in handing you herewith report on the operation of my REFINITE Water Softener, which you requested of me sometime since.

I took the mineral out of the softener yesterday and weighed it carefully and it showed a loss of three pounds. My water readings showed that I have run through this softener 40,000 gallons of water.

I am pleased to inform you that the machine is now softening a great deal more water than when I first installed it. In fact, about twice the amount of water now passes through it before I have to restore it and the water seems softer than when the machine was first put in operation. We find the water not only most delightful for the bath and economical in the laundry but drink nothing but this softened water. If it proves as satisfactory the next year as it has during the last, we will have no cause to complain.

Very truly yours,
M. B. Stine

(NOTE)—The above machine was installed November 1915, containing 60 pounds of REFINITE. The amount of salt used by Dr. Stine to restore the above softener from November 1915 to November 1916, was 370 pounds.

PERFECTION

in Performance and positive satisfaction is had in using a REFINITE Water Softener.

Why depend on uncertain rainfall for cistern supply when our REFINITE Softener in your cellar makes your city water many times softer than cistern water?

It never runs dry and is always on duty.

It produces a potable water, ideal for cooking, drinking, washing, bathing and care of the hair.

Makes the modern home complete, comfortable, perfect.

THE REFINITE COMPANY
:: :: INCORPORATED :: ::
DES MOINES, IOWA - U. S. A.



Residence of W. P. Rogers
Dean, Cincinnati Law School.
Lowe & Bollenbacher, Architects
14 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

STUCCO is the ideal finish for the artistic home. It is also an economical finish, if properly compounded and rightly applied on a *background that will hold it securely*—that will *not* allow it to break away from its fastenings and crack.

Bishopric Board is the *one* background that, *in actual use,* has fully met these requirements. It is a scientific combination of building principles as old as the pyramids.

Bishopric Board is made of dove-tailed lath that *clinches the stucco;* the lath are creosoted to preserve them, imbedded in asphalt-mastic, which is a perfect protection against vermin and dampness, and backed by heavy fibre-board through which neither sound, heat nor cold can penetrate.

THE DOVETAILED KEY "LOCKS THE PLASTER"
BISHOPRIC
STUCCO OR PLASTER
BOARD
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

Let us send you free samples and our book "Built on the Wisdom of Ages." It illustrates homes, apartments and buildings of all kinds using Bishopric Board. It contains scientific tests with letters from architects, builders and users; and it gives facts and figures to prove that Bishopric Board is both the best and the most economical background made for the stucco-finished house.

The Bishopric Manufacturing Co.
911 Este Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio

VOLUME XXV
NUMBER 5

JUNE
1917

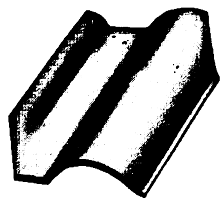
THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

Milwaukee Feature

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHICAGO

Imperial Spanish Tiles

We illustrate this month our Imperial Spanish pattern whose contour and character were found adapted to the requirements of Architects whose work is illustrated in this number of The Western Architect.



On another page will be found illustration of the residence of Mr. James T. Bannen in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for which Mr. H. W. Buemming of Milwaukee was the Architect. The tiles furnished for this work were in red color.

On still another page may be found the Kosciusko Park Pavilion and Boat House in Milwaukee, for which Mr. A. C. Clas of Milwaukee was the Architect. This tile also was in red color.

We shall be very pleased to furnish any Architects who wish same, with individual photographs of these buildings and also to supply samples of these tiles, either in the red color or in the glazes, with such other information as might prove serviceable to them in considering any pattern in their own practice.

LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES, MONROE BUILDING CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Waterproofing

WHERE and HOW To Use It

THE construction of any type of building demands waterproofing or damp-proofing. Basements must be perfectly dry, cisterns must retain water perfectly, stucco must be protected against discoloration, hair cracking and disintegration, foundations must resist water penetration.

Ceresit Waterproofing Compound makes these results possible and permanent.

The use of Ceresit is an economical and effective method of insuring perfect waterproofness no matter how great the water resistance due to excessive pressure may be. A few pounds of Ceresit in each cubic yard of concrete does the work.

CERESIT

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

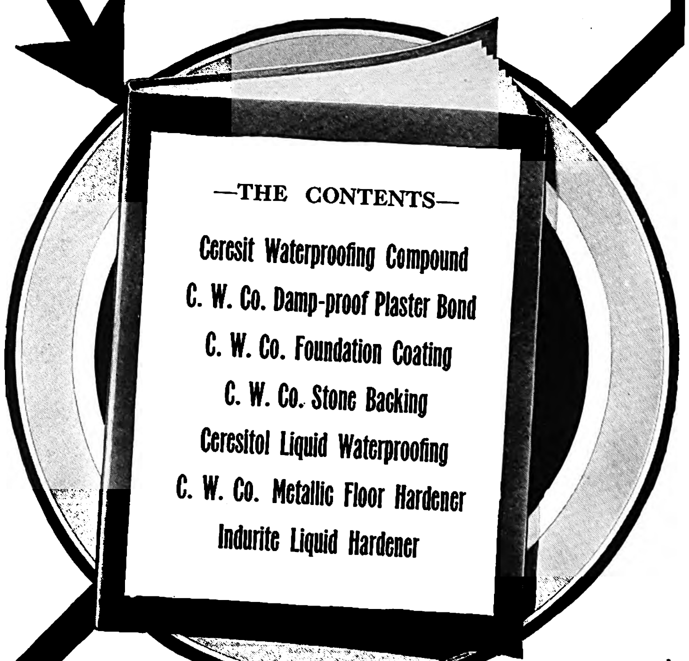
The 1917 Catalogue of C. W. Co. Products contains 32 pages of practical information regarding waterproofing, damp-proofing and the hardening of concrete floors. It's the filing size 8½" x 11."

There are 18 pages of specifications with working drawings. All the data needed by architect, contractor or building owner is found in this book, in readable and concise form.

It tells all about the seven C. W. Co. Products with complete specifications for use. It is not a catalogue merely, but a condensed cyclopedia of information regarding waterproofing, damp-proofing and concrete floor treatments.

Your business card or letter head will bring a copy to your desk.

Ceresit Waterproofing Co.
903 Westminster Building
CHICAGO



United States Radiators



J. C. Sunderland, *Architect* Walter E. Gillham, *Consulting Engineer* Magill Plbg. Co., *Heating Contractors*

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Building

Kansas City, Mo.

Heated with 22,000 sq. ft., United States Radiators

"It's the TEST that tells"

UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES


Color Schemes
PATTON'S VELUMINA THE OIL FLAT WALL PAINT
PLEASANT or unpleasant rooms—how much depends on the color schemes!
We will gladly send you this new book of up-to-date color schemes—a book on interior *decoration*, not merely a paint book. It consists of photographic interiors with walls and furnishings shown in actual color.
Send for this book--FREE--of course.
Patton's Velumina is distinctive for mellow tones—it is an *oil* flat wall paint, not easily defaced, with which it is easy for the decorator to secure uniform, mellow tints without a disturbing lustre—without laps or brush marks.
PATTON PAINT COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
PATTON'S
The Oil Flat Wall Paint
VELUMINA

Barrett Specification Roofs

On the Greatest Office Building in the World

Germania Roofing Co.
Inc. Roofing & Waterproofing Contractors,
New York City



Copyright 1913 by the Equitable Office Bldg. Corporation

THE Equitable Building is the greatest office-building in the world. It covers an entire New York City block.

From the foundations to the roof, towering forty stories from the ground, it represents the last word in architecture and in engineering science, as applied to the construction of modern fireproof buildings. It is one of the show-buildings of the country, and one of the many great structures that help to form that jagged sky-line of lower New York, famous the world over.

And like most of these buildings, the Equitable is covered with a Barrett Specification Roof.

So it is all over the country. The big permanent **structures, such as railroad terminals, factories, sky-scrapers, apartments, hotels, etc., are usually covered with these roofs.**

They are more popular for permanent buildings than any other type, because they cost less per year of service, nothing for maintenance, and take the base rate of fire insurance.

In addition they are guaranteed for twenty years under the following conditions:

20-Year Guaranty

The 20-Year Guaranty is now given on all Barrett Specification Roofs of fifty squares and over in all towns in the United States and Canada with a population of 25,000 and over, *and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available.* Our only requirements are that The Barrett Specification, dated May 1, 1916, shall be strictly followed and that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us.

What This Means to *You!*

You can secure exactly the same roof on your building as covers the Equitable and other huge structures throughout the country, by simply stating to your architect or roofing contractor that you wish your roof constructed in strict accordance with The Barrett Specification dated May 1, 1916, and requesting him to deliver to you a 20-Year Surety Bond upon completion of the job.

Barrett Waterproofing Also Used

Barrett Specification Pitch-and-Felt Waterproofing also does service in the great Equitable Building. Over 200,000 square feet are in use to protect the bank vaults, kitchens, refrigerators, pits, etc., as well as underneath and around the deep cellars that penetrate to a depth of fifty-two feet.

A copy of The Barrett 20-Year Specification, with roofing diagrams, sent free on request

The Barrett Company

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Roofing and Roofing Materials

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland
Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Birmingham Kansas City
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THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
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TRADE B MARK

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

By The Western Architect, Inc.

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CLEVELAND CHAPTER CHOOSES OFFICERS

Charles S. Schneider was chosen to head the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the annual meeting held this month. Herbert B. Briggs was elected vice president and Henry E. Weeks secretary-treasurer.

The committee appointed by the Illinois Society of Architects to investigate the status and general usefulness of a state architect and report upon a plan for handling advantageously the architectural work of the state, consists of Dwight Heald Perkins, chairman; D. H. Burnham, N. Max Dunning, Elmer C. Jensen and Albert Moore Saxe.

The Milwaukee Corrugating Company, Milwaukee, Wis., is producing a new metal shingle designed to combine utility and beauty to a marked extent. The artistic value of the product has been highly developed and the company has just received an order from the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company for 3,000 of the new type of shingle. The Milwaukee concern has designed and is manufacturing a special set of trimmings to be used with the shingle, the purpose being to give the roof a complete and harmonious appearance.

C. H. HAMMOND HEADS ILLINOIS CHAPTER

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute, Charles Herrick Hammond was elected president for the year. N. Max Dunning was chosen first vice president; Thomas E. Tallmadge, second vice president; Henry K. Holsman, secretary, and Charles D. Waterbury, treasurer. The new directors chosen were Hubert Burnham and Frederick W. Perkins; the holdover members of the board of directors being Charles H. Prindeville and Ira W. Hoover.

OFFICERS FOR CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

Fritz Wagner, Jr., was elected president of the Chicago Architectural Club at its annual meeting, succeeding Mr. Harry H. Bentley. The remaining officers elected were: John C. Leavell, vice president; Frederick C. H. Stanton, treasurer; Robert L. Franklin, secretary. Directors, Archibald S. Morphett, George L. Barnum, Arthur Kimbell, Herbert E. Downton, Frank L. Venning, George I. Saunders.

President Wagner announced the following committee appointments for 1917-1918:

Exhibition: Frank Venning, Chairman; Robt. L. Franklin, Archibald S. Morphett, Frederick C. Stanton, Fritz Wagner, Jr.

Publicity: Herbert E. Downton, chairman; R. J. Ashton, Chas. E. K. Rabig.

Scholarship and Competition: John C. Leavell, chairman; N. Max Dunning, Ralph C. Llewellyn, Chas. L. Morgan (In charge of Small Competitions).

Education: A. S. Morphett, chairman; Roy Larson, Albin J. Lawrence, Harry H. Bentley.

Membership: Robt. L. Franklin, chairman; George L. Barnum, Elmer J. Fox, George L. Saunders, Louis C. Vogel.

Sketch Class: Frank Venning, Chairman; George L. Barnum.

Entertainment and House: Arthur Kimbell, chairman; Edward G. Oldefest, Elmer T. Nettenstrom, George L. Saunders, Gerald Barry, Jr. (In Charge of House).

Librarian: Fred O. Rippel.

Of the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Roche beside John A. Holabird, who is captain of Troop L, First Illinois Cavalry, H. G. Burt, G. M. Ilg, H. T. Eastman, John S. Norris and W. K. Salisbury have enlisted in the engineer corps reserve.

Merchant & Evans, Philadelphia, this year are sending out samples of its tin roofing materials in a new form designed for the convenient every day use of the architect. The samples are mounted on a celluloid card with cardboard slips, on which are given information and data of value in the figuring upon roofing. One of the cards contains accurate specifications for laying a tin roof, others are descriptive of the material manufactured by this company, such as the Evans Almetl fire doors, fire shutters, Star ventilators, metal Spanish tiles, metal shingles, etc.

Midland Warehouse and Transfer Company, Chicago
S. Scott Joy, Architect



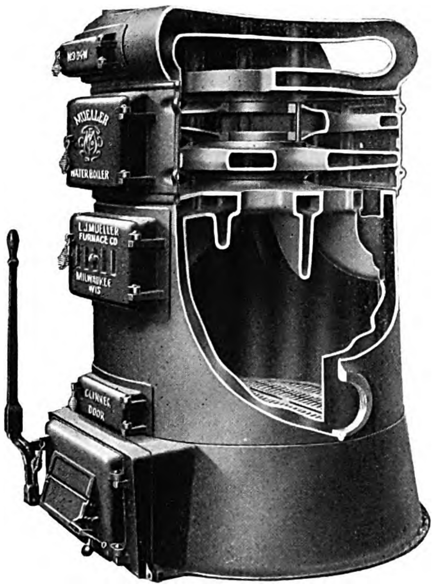
Equipped with a Figure 3014, Number 5 Goulds Centrifugal Fire Pump.

Efficient protection against fire was of paramount importance in the construction of this warehouse. It was secured by the installation of a Goulds Fire Pump. Absolute reliability and the best of service is guaranteed. This insures complete satisfaction for every client.

GOULDS PUMPS
FOR EVERY SERVICE

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Chicago Office: 12-14 South Clinton Street
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District Offices: Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston

Every Goulds Pump is made expressly for a particular service and will perform the work for which it is specified, with maximum efficiency and minimum cost. Refer to our bulletins for data and description of the entire line of Goulds Pumps.



Interior of a Mueller Boiler

HOW MUCH IS IT WORTH TO YOU

To know that when you specify a certain boiler it will make good at all times—not fall down in the coldest part of the winter, the time it is most needed?

You can get such an assurance by specifying and installing

"MUELLER" BOILERS

(FOR STEAM—WATER—VAPOR)

because Mueller boiler ratings are

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED CORRECT

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHER GOOD BOILERS

Made by

L. J. MUELLER FURNACE CO.
MILWAUKEE

Chicago Detroit St. Louis Minneapolis St. Paul Seattle

The G&G Telescopic Hoist
with Automatic Gear Shifting Brake Device and Silencer.

Provide for the Removal of Ashes Now!

THE ash removal problem may be solved for all times—right now by specifying a G & G Telescopic Hoist.

One man and a G & G Hoist can remove any quantity of ashes quickly, safely and quietly.



Model B Telescopic Hoist, illustrated above, raises filled can from cellar to wagon without rehandling at sidewalk level. It is equipped with G & G Automatic Gear Shifting Brake Device and Silencer, which automatically throws gears out of mesh whenever break lever is used to lower load. This prevents hoisting handle from revolving and makes the lowering of cans simple and speedy. Silencer makes the entire operation noiseless.

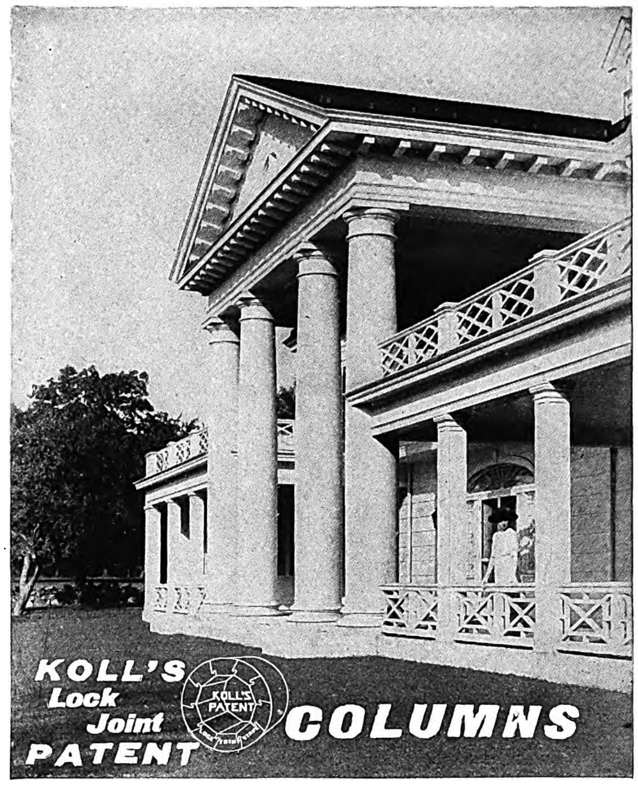
When not in use, Hoist telescopes and no part shows above sidewalk. The entire operation is performed from the sidewalk by one man—a protection for both public and operator against injury due to open hatch.

Booklet giving complete detailed description sent on request.

Price of Model B Telescopic Hoist F. O. B. CARS, NEW YORK CITY $185

Manufactured by
GILLIS & GEOGHEGAN
543 West Broadway
NEW YORK

Minneapolis Agents
MORGAN-GERRISH CO.
501 Sixth St. S.
MINNEAPOLIS



Used for Porches, Pergolas and interior use.
Our New Catalogue contains very useful information about Exterior and Interior Columns.
When writing enclose 10c for Catalogue "K-40."
HARTMANN-SANDERS CO. 2155-87 Elston Av., Chicago
SOLE MANUFACTURERS **New York Office: 6 East 39th St.**

NOTE—We have unexcelled facilities for the manufacture of special porch materials; to architect's details. Send us your list and plans for estimate.



STEEL AND WOOD ROLLING DOORS AND SHUTTERS. APPROVED FIRE DOORS BIFOLDING DOORS

THE KINNEAR MFG. CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

VOLUME XXV

Contents for June, 1917

NUMBER 6

School Remodeling Time!!



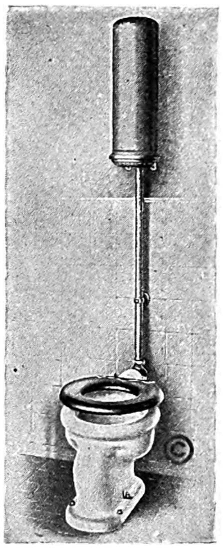
See That Bubble! A Clow Bubble Fountain

Sanitary Plumbing is almost a necessity in all schools which have been built over 10 years ago. CLOW AUTOMATIC CLOSETS will save the cost of remodeling. May we show this to be a fact?

Clow Automatic Closets

(MADDEN'S PATENT)

are economical in repairs and consumption of water, 22 closets costing only $2.80 for repairs in 10 years and consuming 4 gallons less water per flush than a pull operating closet.



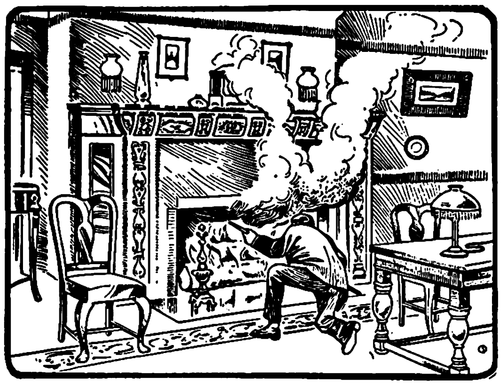
The "Metric" Automatic

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS

534-546 So. Franklin St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SALES OFFICES: New York Milwaukee St. Louis Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco

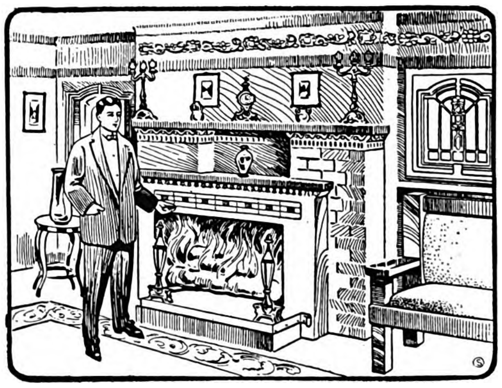
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THE OLD WAY

THE HEART OF THE HOME IS THE FIREPLACE
THE BRAINS OF THE FIREPLACE ARE IN THE COLONIAL HEAD THROAT AND DAMPER

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THE COLONIAL WAY

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THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

INDEX TO VOLUME XXV — JANUARY-JUNE, 1917

THE WESTERN
ARCHITECT

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND
ALLIED ARTS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOLUME 25 JUNE, 1917 NUMBER 6

What of the Future?

Since it was founded in a land of unlimited possibilities, our nation has abandoned itself to the development of its physical riches. This consolidation of our position has been as much our necessary task as it is the duty of an army to organize its advance into enemy territory. The result has been the materialism with which we continually are taunted. But the conditions could not fail to produce any other result.

During these years of development we have laid the foundation for the national superstructure which is beginning to rear itself and to take definite form. The plans for this structure were prepared by one of the greatest groups of idealists the world has known. That these plans have never been mislaid has been evident in the great crises of our history. Our Civil war, the Spanish war, with its far-reaching results, the part we played in China, these are some of the evidences that our materialism has not blinded us to the task still remaining: that in our foundation building we have not lost the vision of the finished structure.

Our entrance into the European war is the greatest evidence of our inherent idealism. For this great nation could not and would not take a part in this struggle for any but the all-sufficient reason that the present is regarded as a struggle to maintain our structure, a war for democracy and liberty, for civilization in which the people shall govern. Men do not offer themselves freely to fight on a foreign soil unless impelled by an idealism which means more than life; women will not make the supreme sacrifice unless their dark way is lighted by the flaming torch of a great ideal.

The reasons for our entrance into this war have been outlined in the masterful state papers and addresses of President Wilson. These documents and our pouring out of our men and our money should silence once for all the cry of overweening materialism. We have our ideals and as in other years we are willing to fight for them. That we intend that these ideals shall live is evidenced in the thorough manner in which we are preparing to fight to a successful close.

In entering the war it has been necessary for our own existence, we believe, to break ties with the past. Our new duty cannot be measured by the rule of the past. But out of the sundering of traditions can we believe otherwise than that great good will come? Primarily we are fighting because we believe our own existence is at stake. But in taking our stand for our own life we touch intimately the lives of millions who, like ourselves, believe that in democracy lies the supreme hope of humanity. If, as we believe, out of this struggle comes a new Russia, of the people, by the people and for the people; a greater and a glorified France, a re-created England; and, as we hope, a democratic Germany, the world will be better for the awful test by fire.

The result cannot but affect intimately the lives of every person in this and every other country; it must affect the customs and the thought of this and the generations to come. Can we doubt that there will result a new outlook upon affairs, a new attitude toward life and toward mankind? Can architecture fail to be affected profoundly by the change? We think not. It matters little whether the future draws its inspiration from one style or from another. It is only certain that the era of the War of Wars will impress itself so firmly upon the lives of all men as to color the thought and the art and the philosophy of the future. Perhaps the greatest change will be among those to whom democracy has been a theory, not a fact. But in the minds of our own artists and philosophers the ideal of a world-wide democracy must be a factor which cannot fail to inspire.

It will be an era when creeds outworn will be cast aside. It will be followed by an era in which it will be good to live and to design, because it will be lighted by the great ideals of world-wide liberty, equality, fraternity.

* * *

In the interim? Much will be done under military necessity in the building of housing facilities for men and supplies. Already plans have been made for what the government says is to be "the greatest high-speed building program ever undertaken." Cantonments for troops, storehouses, supply stations, aviation fields and other facilities must be provided between days. In this work many of the leading specialists of the nation are co-operating with the government. It is war work in which speed is the all-important feature.

These operations will proceed with regard to speed, not to art, in all likelihood. We are positive that no architect will attempt criticism of any measure required by military necessity. We appreciate that we are in the

war to win, and all effort must be exerted to the great cause. Constructive criticism always should be and will be welcomed, but we must be certain that the criticism is constructive, based on complete understanding; not the criticism founded on incomplete knowledge which is as helpful to the enemy as attacks upon the forces in the field. The American public and the American press we believe, heartily endorses this stand.

Illinois Investigates State Architect Necessity

There seems to be a deal of sense in the report of the Illinois State Board of Administration, State Charities Commission and the State Psycopathic Institute regarding the planning of state institutions. It calls for the abolition of the "State Architect," and the designing thrown open to general competition. It states that the state architect system has been a failure in every state where it has been tried, despite the fact that many capable architects have held the position. It claims that the experienced superintendent who knows the needs and has ideals is competent to sketch the rough plans and the architect employed only to perform the technical work. This would be just right if all superintendents were experienced and appointed because of their knowledge, rather than for the "good" they had done the "party." It is possible, though not so probable, that there are architects who, without experience, go into the work without study or investigation. But the basis is right. Given an architect of breadth of mind and general training and an experienced institution administrator, without bumptiousness, working together as client and architect always should work, and an ideal institution should naturally result. How the "necessary evil" competition could be best managed, how the "people" would stand for the "simple, one-story structure which can be abandoned in twenty years for a new one," instead of the public expenditure of the larger sums involved in the basemented, three-story, corridored, expensive, ornate building, all of which is condemned in the report, is the question. An answer is left in the hands of a committee appointed by the Illinois Society of Architects to investigate the whole question of the necessity for a state architectural office and report a plan of procedure for handling the architectural work of the state.

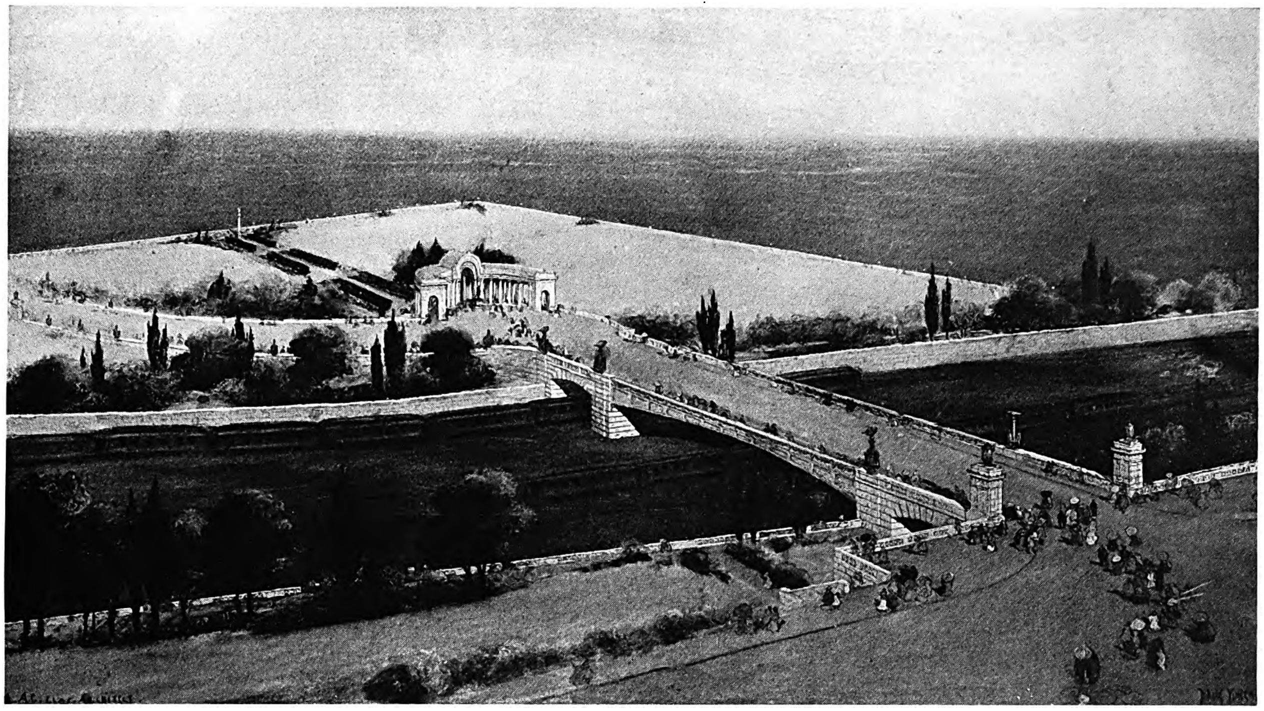
Architectural League Organizes for Farm Work

Under the leadership of Grosvenor Atterbury, president of the Architectural League of New York, the League has taken up a farming proposition in which it proposes to cultivate some forty acres and thus do its bit toward increasing the nation's food supply. The general scheme consists of an organized food battalion with all members of the League and their employes as members. One half day each week, or seven days in three and one-half months, will be spent on the farm, the heads of firms working with their men or paying at the rate of three dollars a day into the fund if absent. After the expenses have been paid one-half the produce will go to the men and the remainder sold for the benefit of some war charity. Mr. Atterbury expects to have a force of about two hundred draftsmen, though through the volunteering of sculptors, painters, landscape gardeners and others, not to forget the ladies employed in the offices, this force will be largely augmented. The men will work in squads of eight in charge of a corporal, and other systematic regulations are made to insure effective accomplishment.

Direct Interest of Architects in Timber Conservation

While all clases of citizens of these United States are equally interested generally in the protection and development of our National forests, there is no class more directly concerned than members of the architectural profession. And there are none that probably give the matter of forest conservation less thought. It is time that they did: that the American Institute as a body, and local chapters in their several sections of influence, gave definite study to the problem before the Government forestry service and place their entire influence behind its efforts for timber development. Even with the Government, forest preservation covers a period of less than twenty years. In 1897 the United States Division of Forestry employed all told only thirteen persons. This was merely a bureau of information and advice, with no field equipment and only $28,520 to fight forest fires, disease and vandals in the protection of timber worth a billion of dollars in the market and untold billions in prospective value. Today there are thirty-eight hundred and seventy-five employees of the forest service. Technically trained men have been developed, forestry courses opened in colleges, books and pamphlets written, public sentiment awakened and the co-operation of state governments and of private individuals brought about in aid of the Federal government's forestry activities. But this is insignificant beside the needs of the service and the importance of the work, for aside from the six hundred employed scientifically and in administration at Washington and various district headquarters, the three thousand odd rangers allows but one agent for every fifty thousand acres, in which an average of ten forest fires, or five thousand in National forests, occur yearly; the agency of fire having destroyed an amount of timber equal to that manufactured into lumber in the United States. Technical forestry is but little known in this country, and because results are slow and their fruition can come only a century hence, the public hardly realizes the necessity of conservation. It is, therefore, the duty of all intelligent citizens and particularly architects, whose professional success is involved in an unlimited supply of our native woods, to support and augment every effort of the Government to protect, conserve and increase the timber supply of the United States.

The second annual banquet of the Washington Chapter A. I. A., was held at Seattle on May 4, in conjunction with the local Builders' Association. The problems of apprentices was discussed and a joint committee of the Chapter, the Builders' Association and the Structural Building Trades Alliance was appointed to formulate a plan by which apprentices may be engaged in the trades.



BRIDGE OVER C. & N. W. R. R. TRACKS AT MASON STREET
ALFRED C. CLAS, ARCHITECT

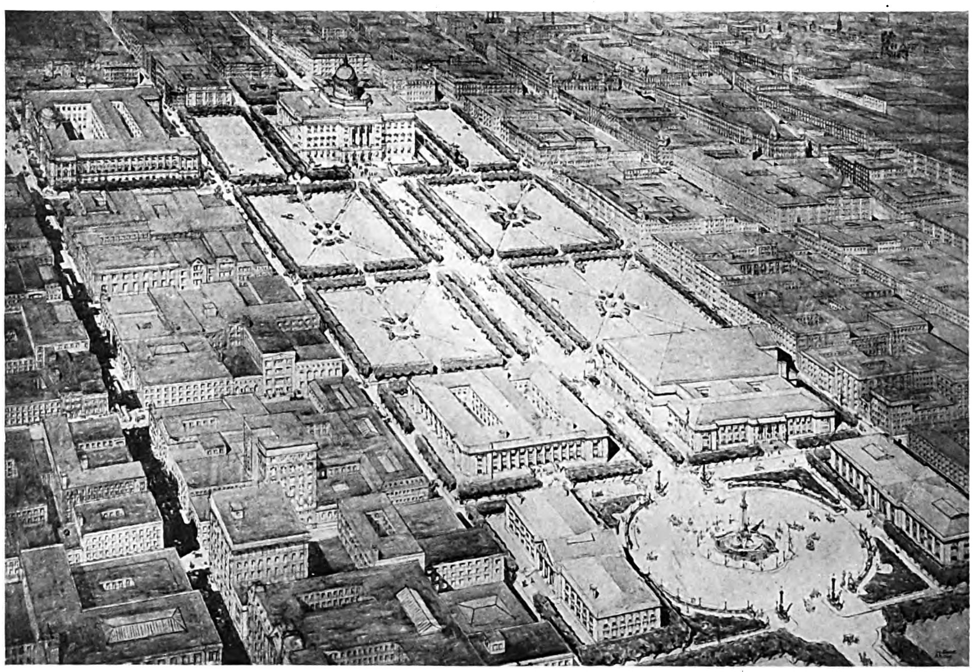
Milwaukee—A Progressive City

By Robert Craik McLean

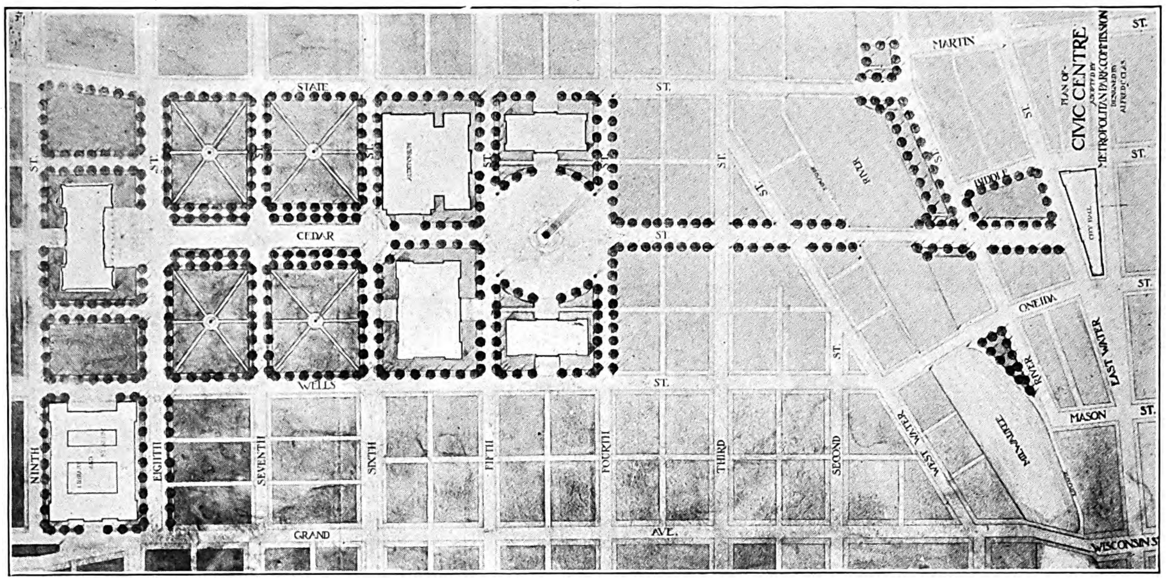
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, is not alone among American cities in discovering a necessity for reconstruction, but it is one of the most advanced in the idea upon which all permanency as well as convenient and effective civic life rests, the basis of all civic action; the direct relation of a permanent civic plan to civic advancement. And to this idea the mass of its population is becoming educated by the practical and illustrative efforts of its leading citizens.

It may to the average citizen seem a strong proposition, but it is one clothed with inherent truth, that almost every social, physical and commercial evil known to civic life is related to the absence of a broad and definite initial city plan. Those cities which have made this discovery, of which Milwaukee is a distinguished example have hastened to correct the error of its founders and evolve a reconstructive plan upon which future constructions will be based.

At their commencement but two cities of the United States now of the first rank, Washington and Detroit, had even the semblance of a plan for a beginning, and for one hundred years after these formal delineations of a future growth had passed from the control of their originators they were set aside as useless and visionary. Every other city grew from its primitive block house defense and garrison quarters, its levee-bordering abodes of the river man, or the warehouse of the fur trader to the modern site of the skyscraper or the palace, upon a hit-or-miss absence of plan. In this growth each interest, public, corporate or domestic, encroached upon or crowded the other and the battle has always been with the strong. As a



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CIVIC CENTER LOOKING WEST
ALFRED C. CLAS, ARCHITECT



PLAN OF CIVIC CENTER
ALFRED C. CLAS, ARCHITECT

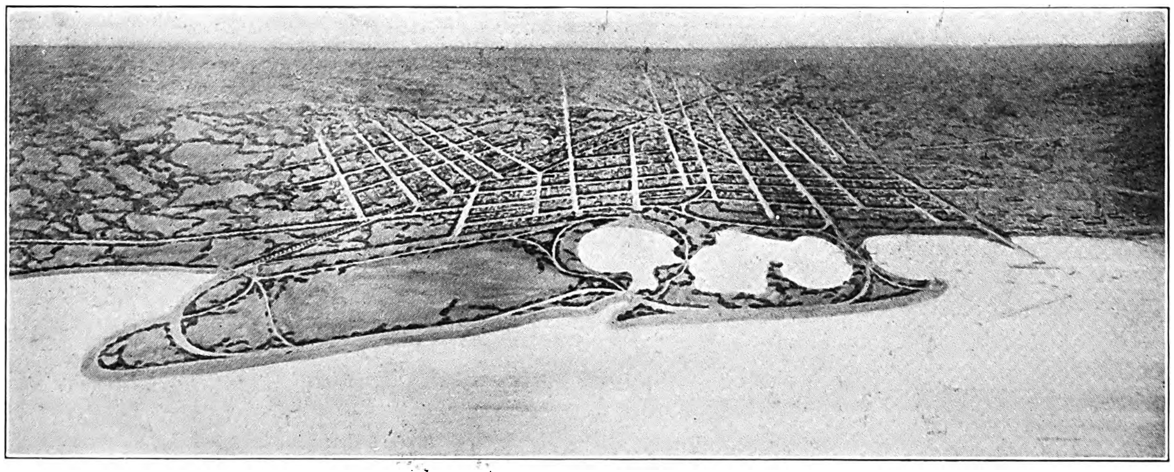
result, the average American city is a Babel of conflicting interests, and waste is the largest factor in city progress.

With an initial plan, streets would have been considered for the accommodation of a maximum population. They would have been made wider and with direct relation to centers, with occasional open spaces to relieve congestion. The influence of parks and playgrounds would have been recognized as among the strongest agencies in reducing the amount of crime and the financial loss from criminology to tuberculosis. The more direct and definite commercial loss would have appreciated and, in fact, a plan would have been deemed the fundamental necessity to any city and its panacea for municipal waste, if present-day knowledge had existed in the early days of municipal growth.

Most of the improvements, public and private, made in our cities, are planned only to meet present necessities. This means that water and sewage systems are too often organized to meet present needs. Pipes are laid on streets that in ten years may demand twice the quantity of service, or one-half, as the tide of business or of residence building ebbs and flows, or is deflected to other channels. Here the loss in destroyed pavements alone would largely pay the cost of alterations in the original plats.

The most frequent waste, common to all cities possessing no definite plan, is the encroachment of business sections upon the residential. The usual result is long years of depreciation in valuable property. All this might have been ameliorated, if not entirely cured had there been a plan which first established the location of business, residence and park sections upon which all future constructions could rest. It may seem impossible to estimate the growth of a city in fifty years, or the ever-developing ad-

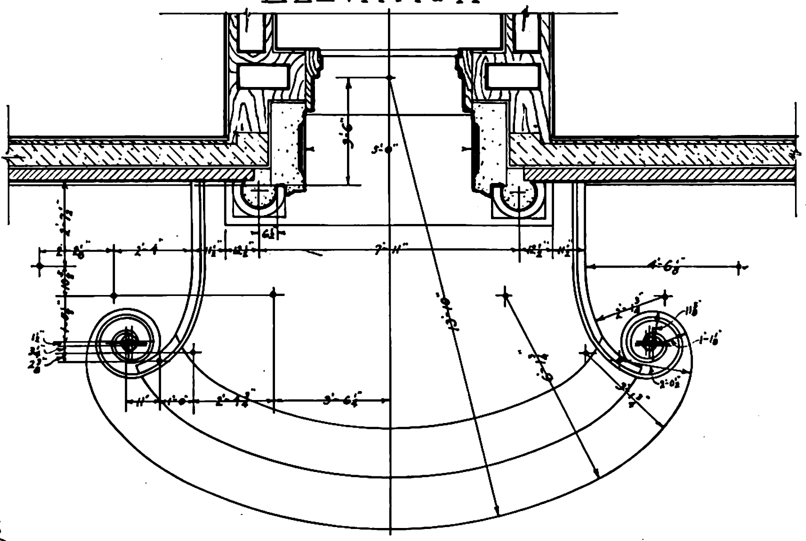
Continued on Page 47



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LAKE SHORE DRIVE AND PARKWAY
ALFRED C. CLAS, ARCHITECT



·ELEVATION·　　　·SECTION·

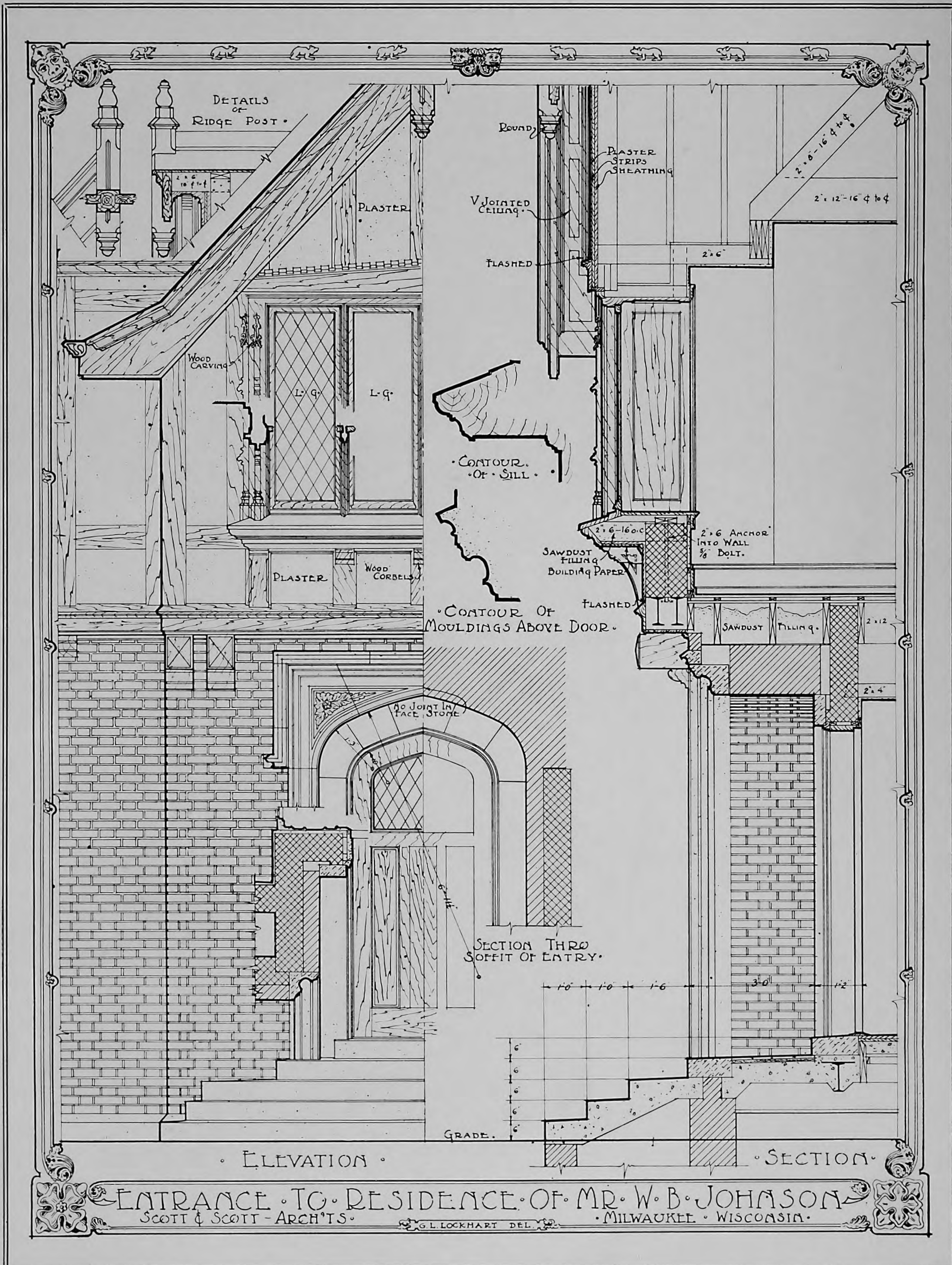


·PLAN·



ENTRANCE·TO·RESIDENCE·OF·MR·AUGUST·H·VOGEL

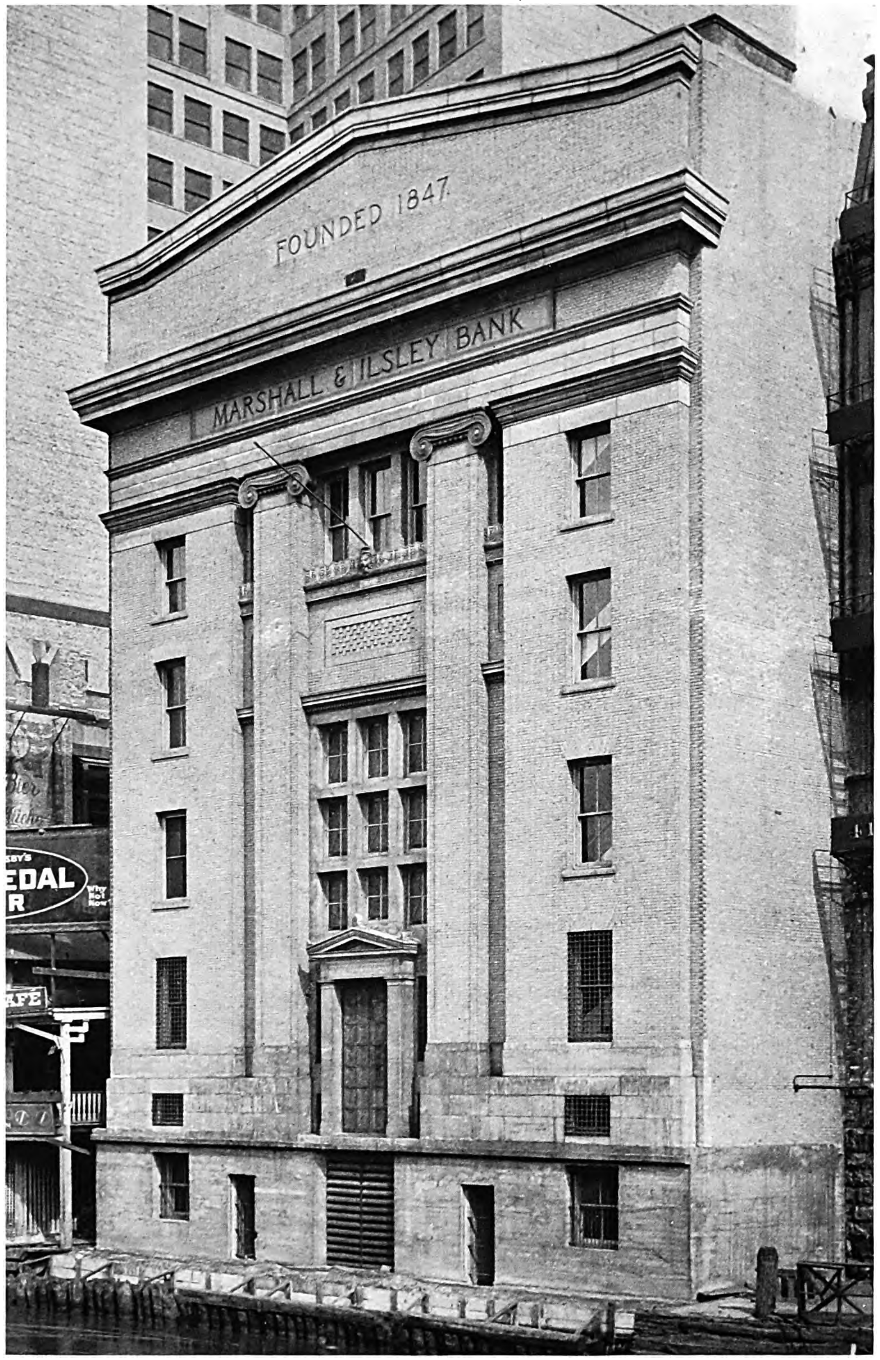
·SCHUCHARDT & JUDELL·ARCH'TS·　G.L. LOCKHART. DEL.　·MILWAUKEE·　·WISCONSIN·


Details of Ridge Post
Plaster
Wood Carving
L.G.
L.G.
Plaster
Wood Corbels
Round
Plaster Strips Sheathing
V Jointed Ceiling
Flashed
Contour of Sill
Contour of Mouldings Above Door
Sawdust Filling
Building Paper
Flashed
2" x 6 Anchor Into Wall 5/8 Bolt
Sawdust Filling
No Joint in Face Stone
Section Thro Soffit of Entry
Grade
Elevation
Section
Entrance to Residence of Mr. W. B. Johnson
Scott & Scott - Arch'ts
G. L. Lockhart Del.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin



MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRUST & PHILIPP, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: :: ::

(City Hall, shown in background and First National Bank Building in middle distance)



MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS. REAR ELEVATION
BRUST & PHILIPP, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: :: (*On River*)



MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS. VESTIBULE
BRUST & PHILIPP, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: ::



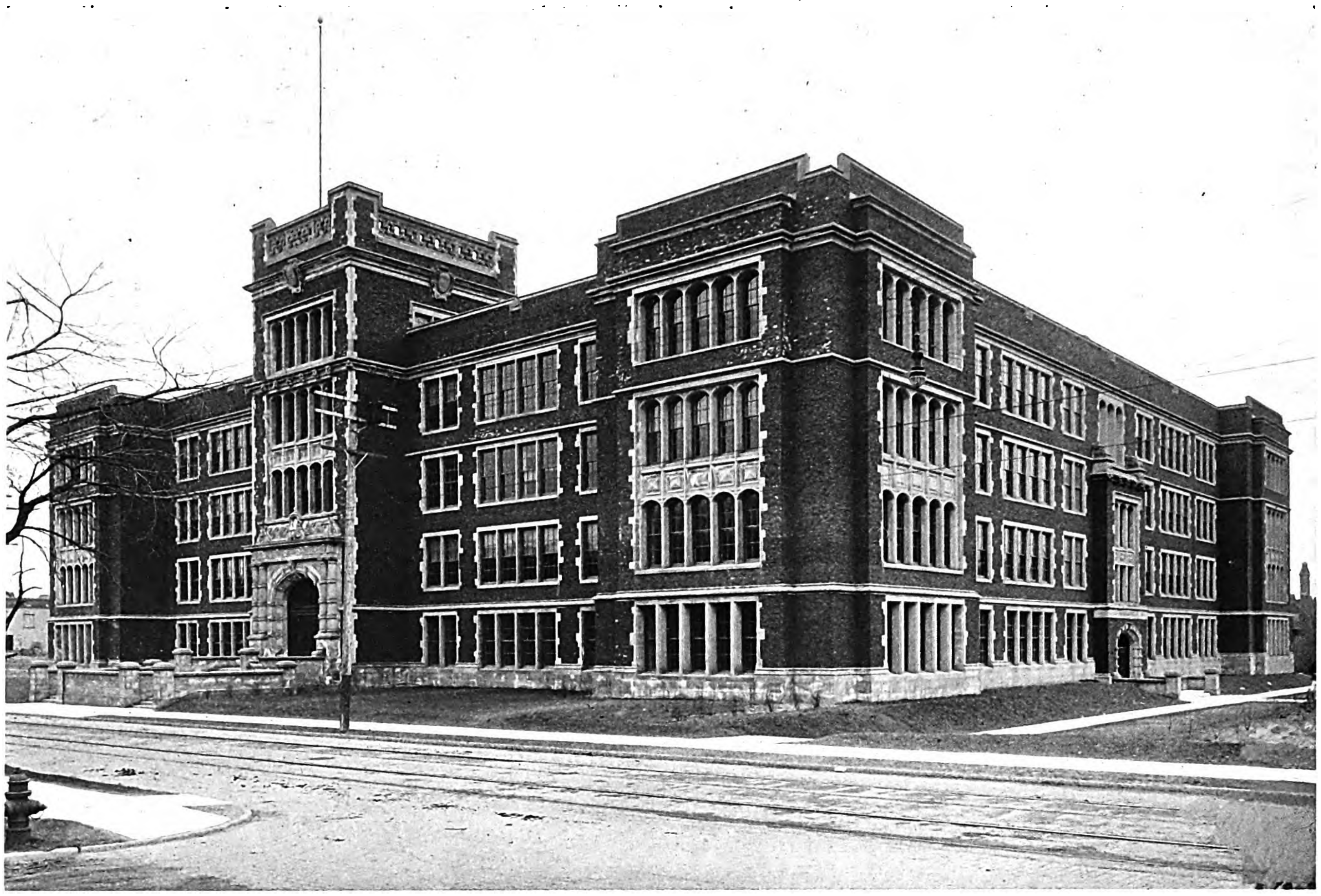
CHURCH OF THE HOLY ASSUMPTION, WEST ALLIS, WIS.
A. C. CLAS, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: ::



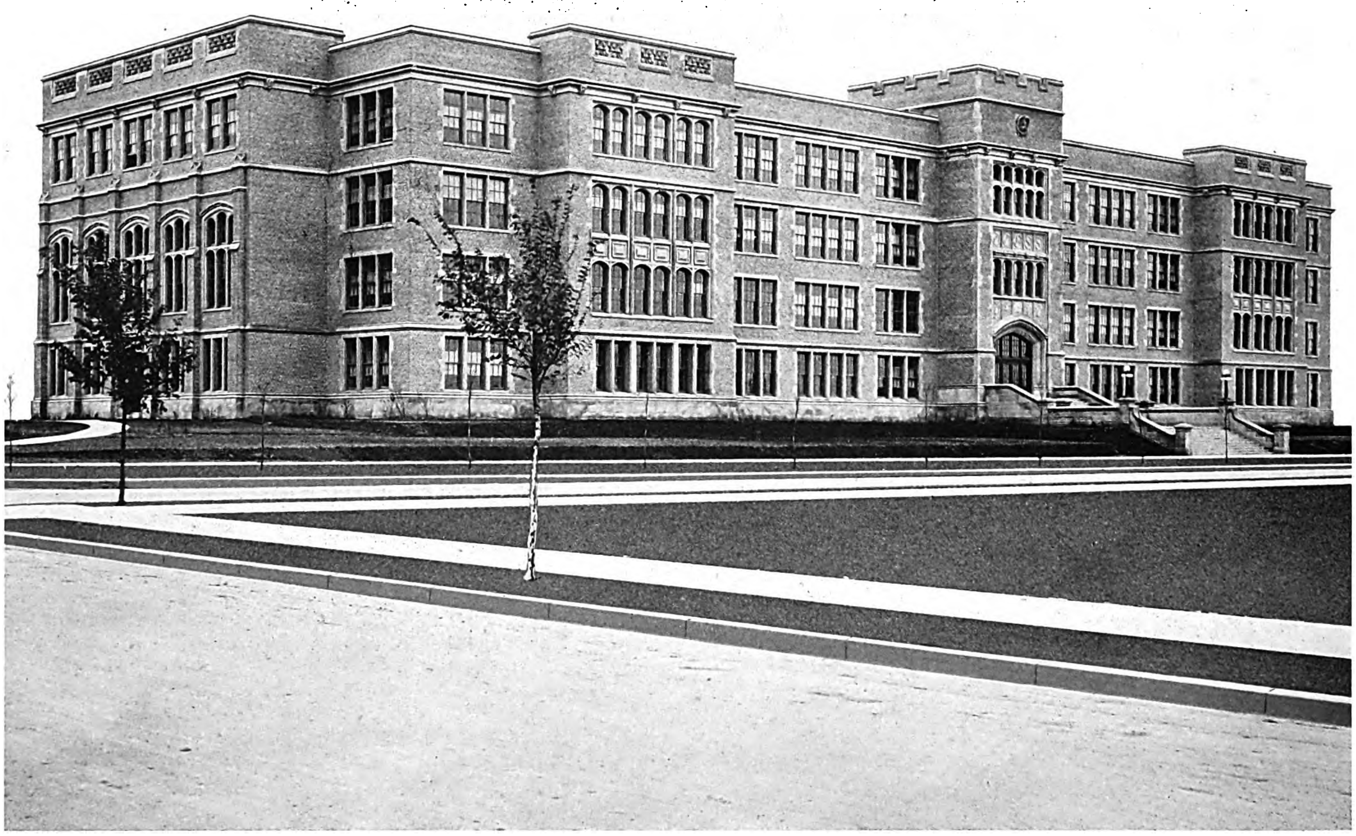
ST. THOMAS AQUINAS CHURCH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
A. C. ESCHWEILER, ARCHITECT :: :: ::



SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CARL BARKHAUSEN, ARCHITECT :: :: :: ::



RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
VAN RYN & DE GELLEKE, ARCHITECTS :: :: ::



WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
VAN RYN & DE GELLEKE, ARCHITECTS :: ::



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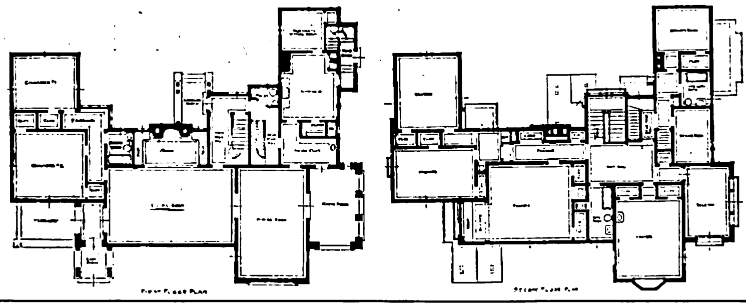
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RESIDENCE FOR MR. GUSTAVE PABST, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FERRY & CLAS, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: :: ::



COUNTRY RESIDENCE, MR. AUGUST VOGEL,
PINE LAKE, WIS. :: :: :: :: ::
A. C. ESCHWEILER: ARCHITECT :: :: ::





RESIDENCE FOR MR. CALEB JOHNSON, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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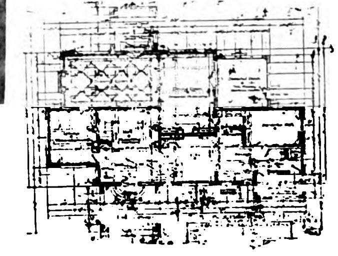


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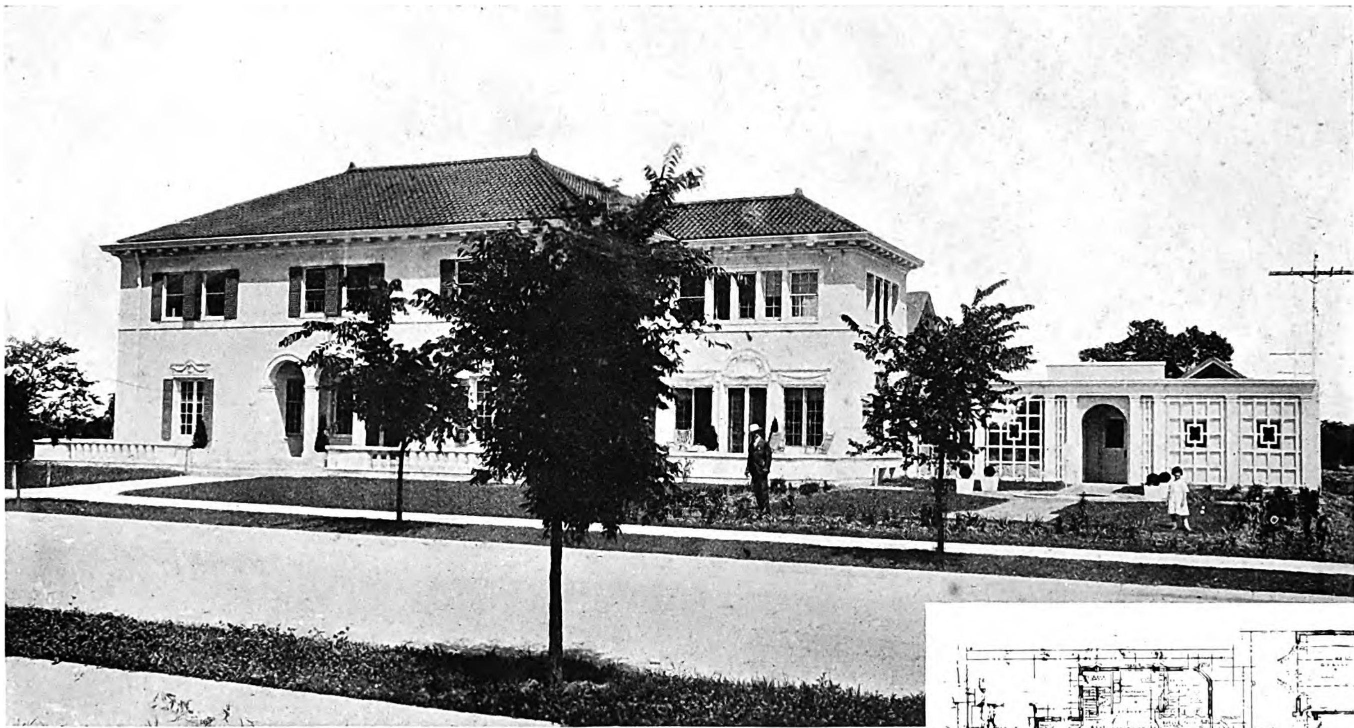


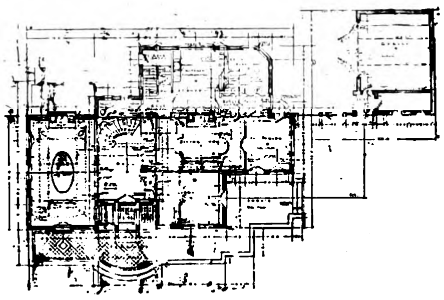
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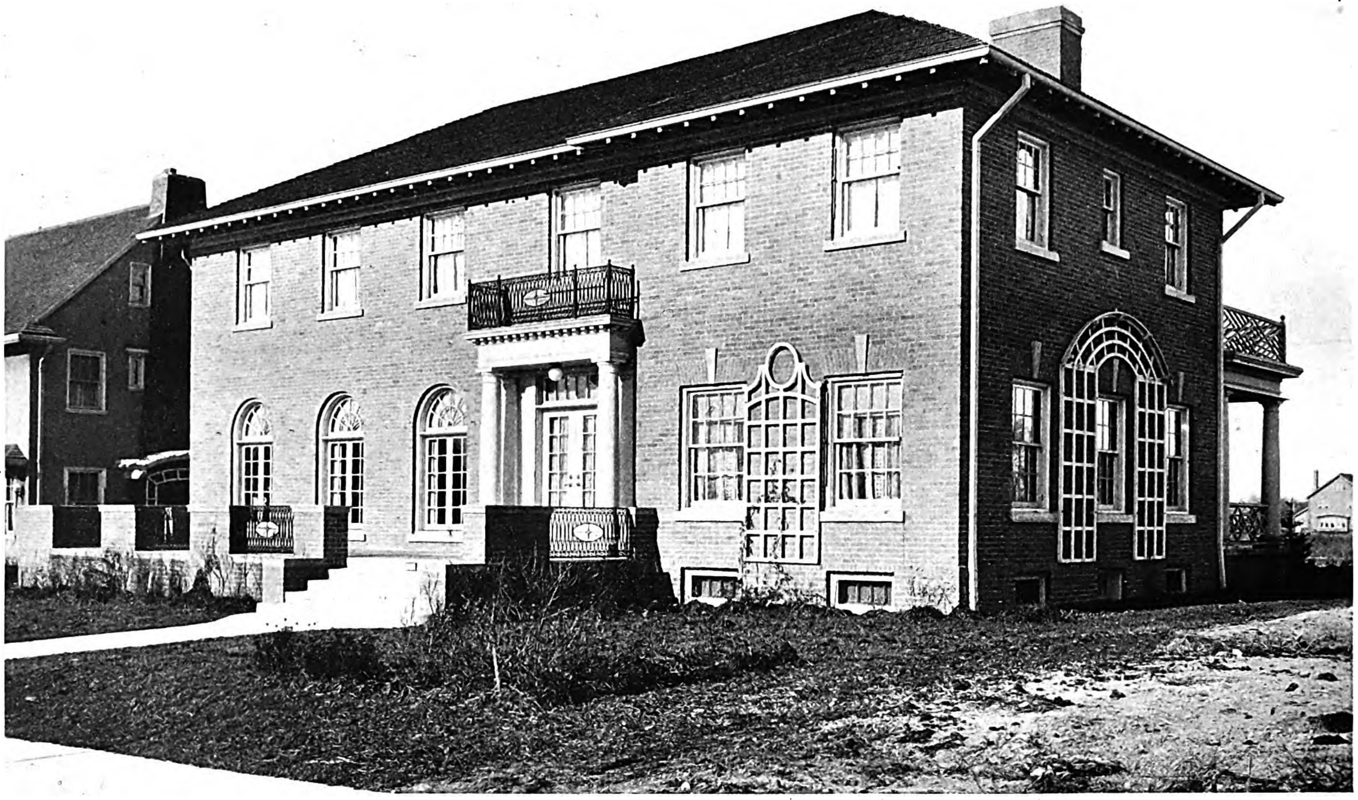




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DETAIL
TERRACE

MILWAUKEE COUNTRY CLUB, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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INTERIOR FOX POINT COUNTRY CLUB, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SCHUCHARDT & JUDELL, ARCHITECTS :: :: ::



PAVILION AT KOSCIUSKO PARK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
A. C. CLAS, ARCHITECT :: :: :: ::



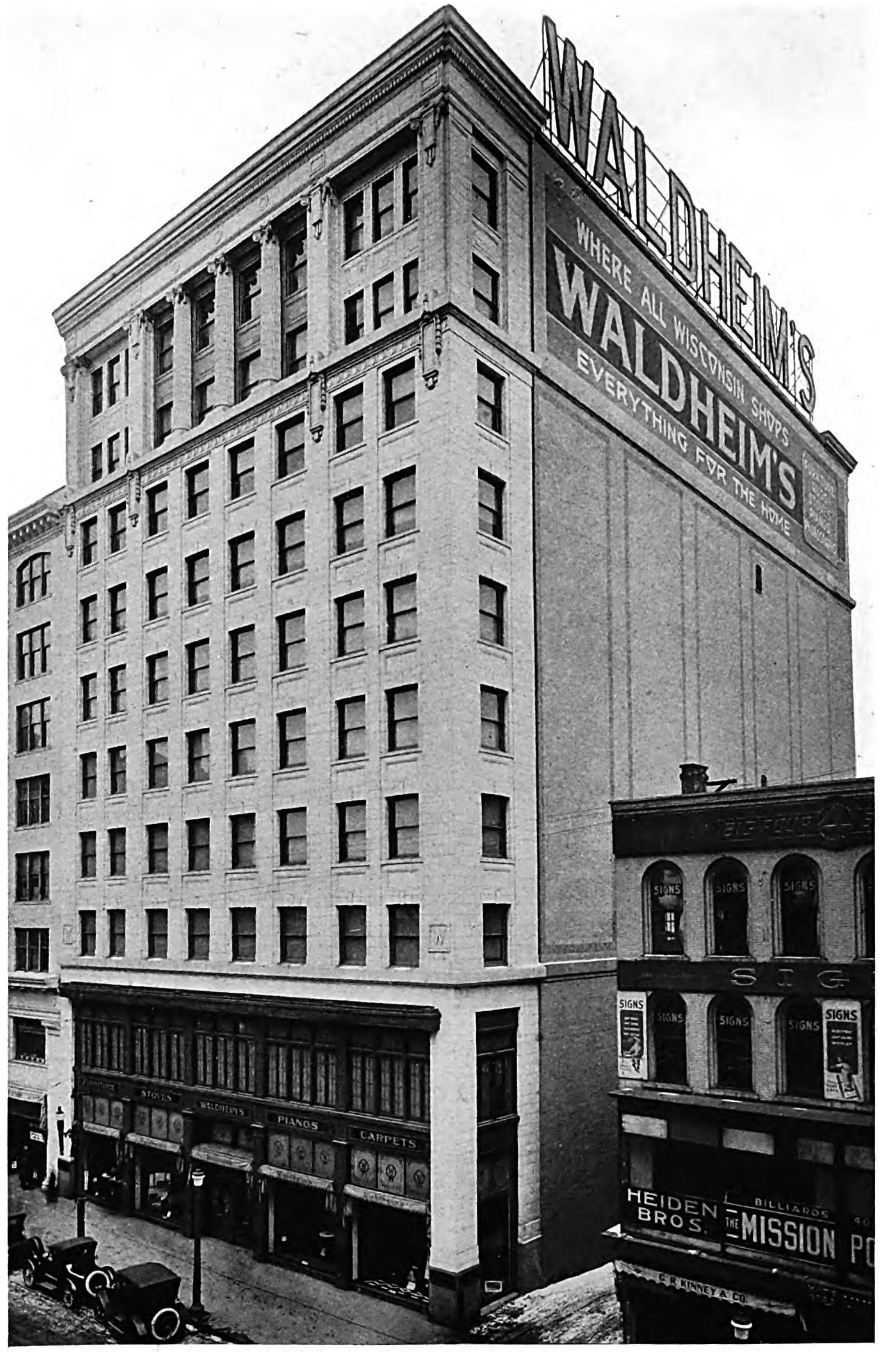
KENWOOD MASONIC TEMPLE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
LEENHOUTS & GUTHRIE, ARCHITECTS :: ::



HENRY LLEWELLYN BRANCH LIBRARY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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MIDDLETON BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SCHUCHARDT & JUDELL, ARCHITECTS ::



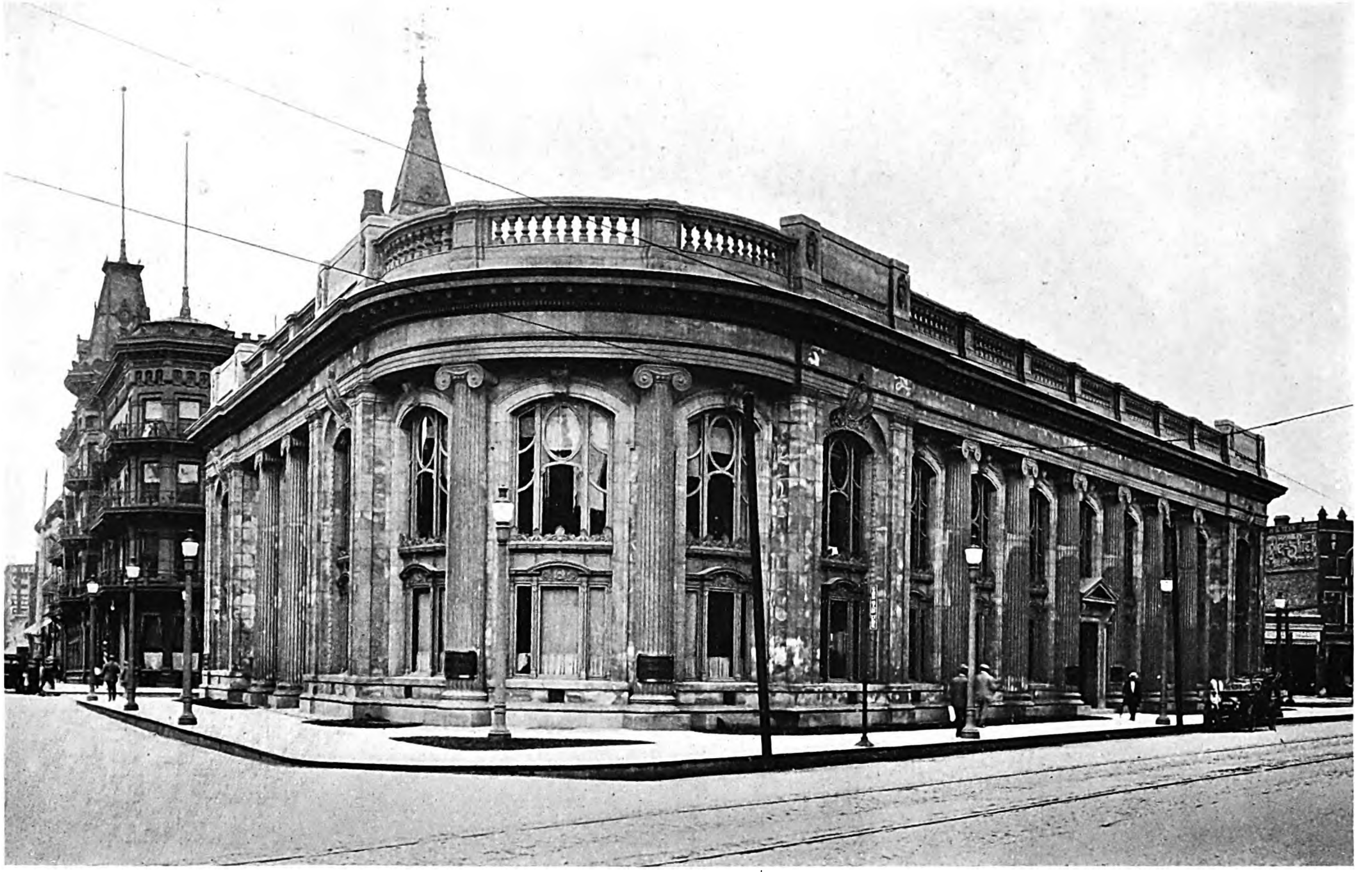
WALDHEIM BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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FACTORY BUILDING FOR A. H. WEINBRENNER COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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HENRY C. HENGELS, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::



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KIRCHOFF & ROSE, ARCHITECTS :: :: ::



GARAGE FOR MR. CHARLES W. NORRIS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
A. C. KOCH, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::



BLACKSTONE APARTMENTS, MILWAUKEE, WIS
LEENHOUTS & GUTHRIE, ARCHITECTS ::



WAYLAND APARTMENTS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MARTIN TULLGREN & SONS, ARCHITECTS



LOUISIANA APARTMENTS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
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Interior Decoration in Milwaukee

By Dudley Crafts Watson

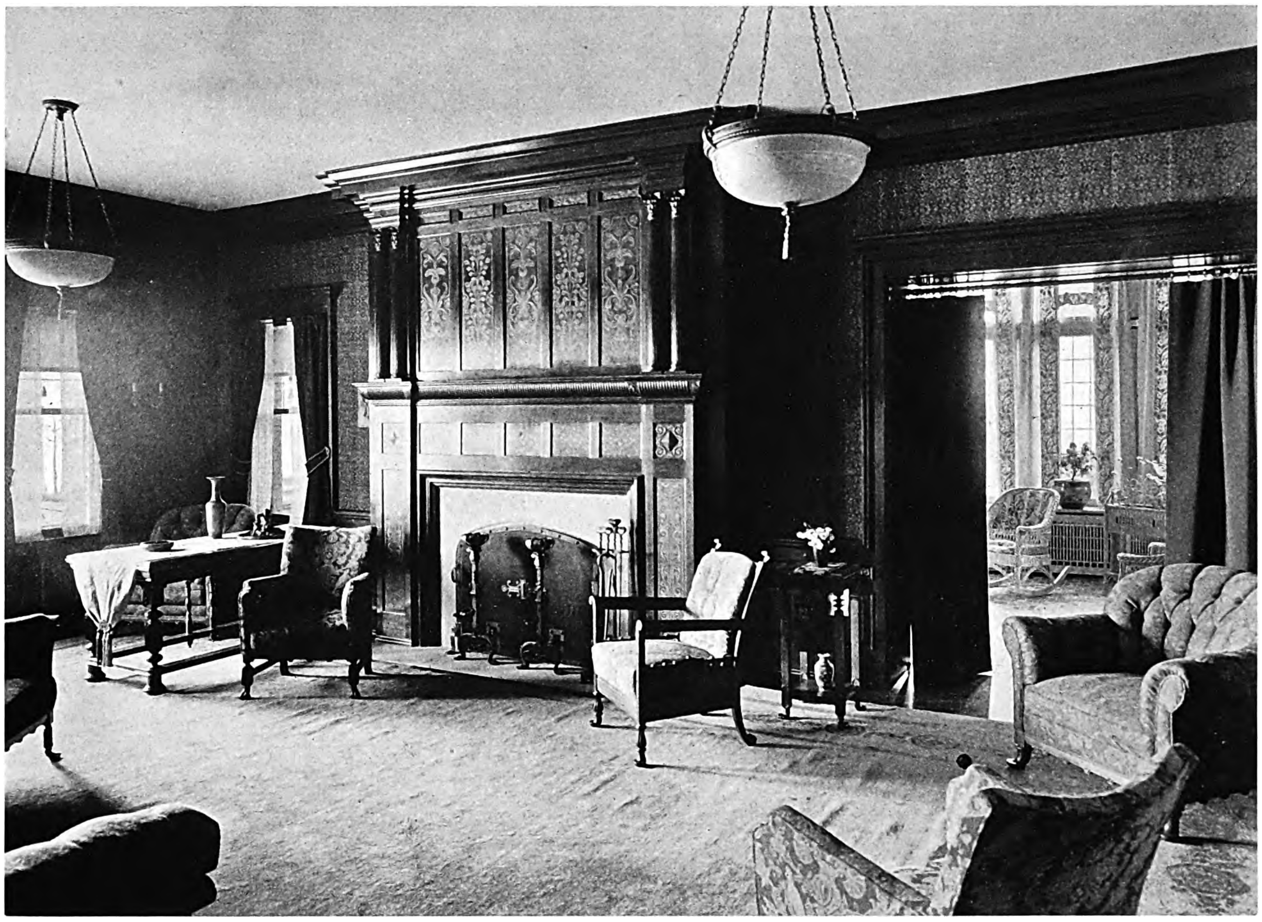
Director Milwaukee Art Institute

NO city of the middle west can boast a greater number of beautiful homes than Milwaukee. It has been the most attractive home city on the great lakes for seventy years, and while the old-fashioned, ornate and turreted Victorian mansions are rapidly disappearing, the two score architects, whose offices are busy replacing them, are not designing the residences for the average twenty-two foot city lot or compact bungalow apartment to be found in the majority of our cities. The new houses line the newer boulevards at spacious intervals and the landscape gardener is a big factor in the scheme.

The styles run toward Italian Renaissance and English Country, with a deal of invention. There is much which is nothing but American, the unconventional revising and combining of the great periods to suit our needs and taste. The result, homes of marvelous comfort and much beauty.

In the desire for freedom and novelty, strange things sometimes are done, especially with interiors. Often the relevance between the design of the house and its decoration and furnishings is hard to find; but that's all in the making of our American art. Many splendid exceptions to this habit are to be found in Milwaukee.

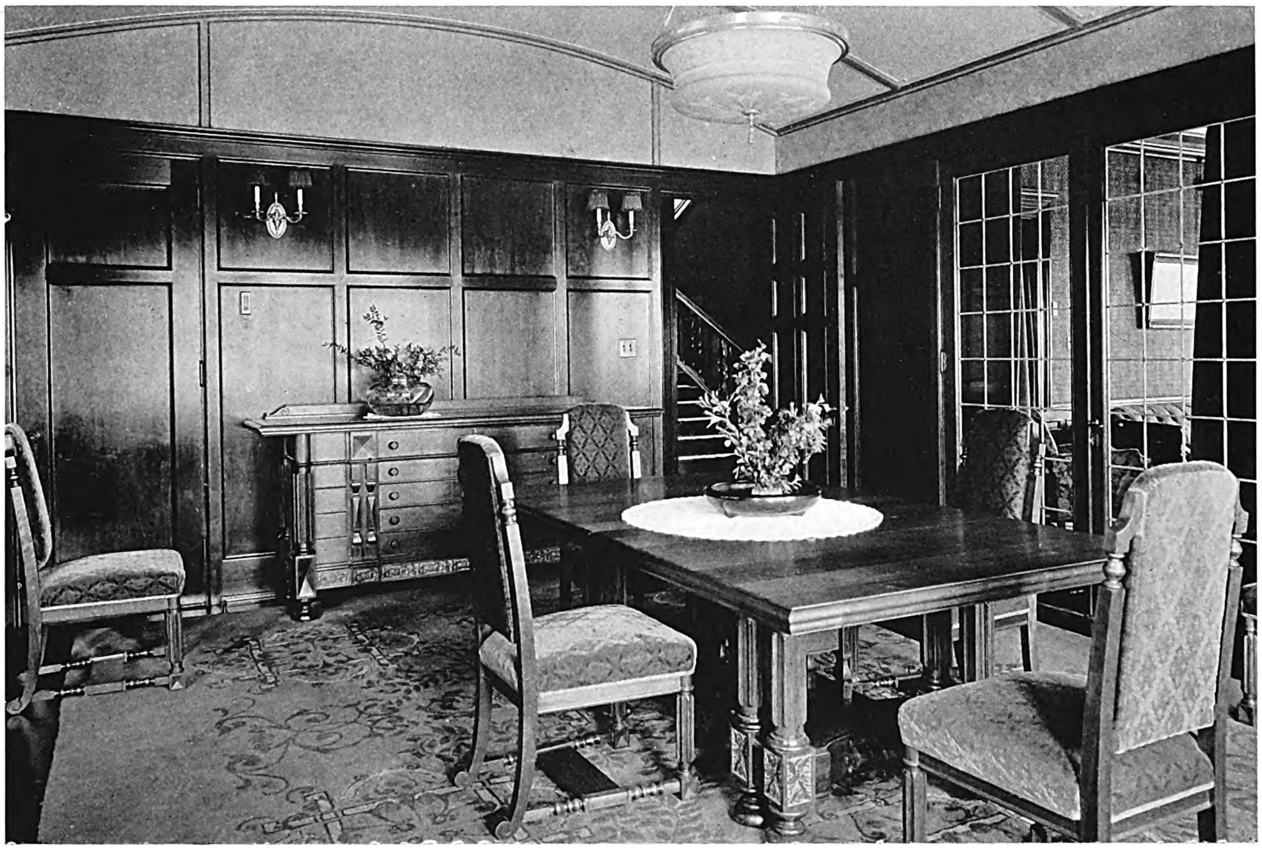
The Niedecken-Walbridge Company, decorators, in co-operation with Fitzhugh Scott, architect, have done a beautifully consistent and unified house for A. J. Lindemann. The origin of the elements are early Renaissance, of English tendencies, but the rsult has a most happy and new world-like untraditional feeling. The best of the past is hidden in the roots, but a new beauty is manifest in the flowering. The woodwork throughout the first floor is walnut, elegantly, but simply, lined with a richness not even approaching massiveness. There is a quantity of it, but never for a moment aggressive. Here is most obviously a sympathetic co-operation between architect and decorator. In the library and living room, the most conspicuous features are the fireplaces, which reach the ceilings and display the delicate carving and color inlay with which Mr. Niedecken is notably successful. The walls in the library are covered with natural-toned, baked cork in four-inch squares, and the dining room is paneled to the base of the coved ceiling. The floors and all furnishings and the color schemes in all



LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE FOR MR. A. J. LINDEMANN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FITZHUGH SCOTT, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::
NIEDECKEN-WALBRIDGE COMPANY, INTERIOR ARCHITECTS :: ::



LIBRARY, RESIDENCE FOR MR. A. J. LINDEMANN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FITZHUGH SCOTT, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: ::
NIEDECKEN-WALBRIDGE COMPANY, INTERIOR ARCHITECTS ::



DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE FOR MR. A. J. LINDEMANN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FITZHUGH SCOTT, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::
NIEDECKEN-WALBRIDGE COMPANY, INTERIOR ARCHITECTS :: ::



DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE FOR MR. FRANK SCHAAF, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FERNEKES & CRAMER, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: :: ::
NIEDECKEN-WALBRIDGE CO., INTERIOR ARCHITECTS :: :: ::

textiles have been minutely worked out by Mr. Niedecken. The rugs are all designed for each place and are the key to the color scheme in each room. Harmonious designs, all simple but not too conspicuous, are used in the woodwork and upholstered furniture and in jewel-like notes in the mouldings and panels. There is a beautiful air of rest and luxury, which does not dominate, but which soaks into one's soul, if he remains long enough.

Two features especially worth mentioning are the dining table with a multiplication of posts which automatically adjust themselves at regular intervals as the table is extended, and a tile floor in the sun parlor in tones of yellow, cream and citron, blending beautifully into the simple cretonne hangings and yellowish gray walls.

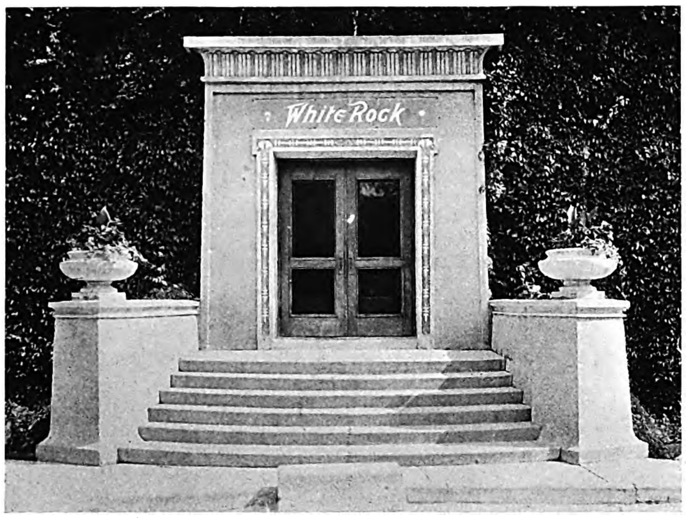
In striking contrast is the dining room in the new Italian house of Frank Schaaf, by Fernekes and Cramer, architects, where a delicacy of line and a higher key are in keeping with the general character of the house. Two square decorative open cabinets, or stands, contain a phonograph and the records. We have often wondered how phonographs could be made good furniture and why telephones are not designed. Mr. Niedecken has solved the first most attractively here. This whole house radiates the ability of the designer to conform to the wishes of the family; it is a home.

His success is chiefly due to three things: Ability to create absolute beauty; to avoid the agressive and yet produce originality, and to make each new problem its own proposition by treating it in a wholly individual manner.

Addressing the City Planning Conference at Kansas City, John Lawrence Mauran, president of the American Institute of Architects, said: "The two great enemies of city planning are the scoffer at 'dreams' and the 'logical candidate' for office. The first is that ever-recurring jibe conveyed by the word 'dreamer.' Dreamer in its true sense, the sense in which it applies to us, is very different, for no project with breadth of scope, with far-sighted vision, was ever conceived save in the mind of the dreamer who could translate his dream into practical reality. The other obstacle persists in the distinctive American type of know-it-all—the logical candidate for office. This type of man resents above all, the thought that expert opinion on any subject can be superior to, and therefore helpful, to his own."

Mr. Joseph L. Mounts, formerly of the firm of Matheny, Allen & Mounts, Columbus, Ohio, has become associated with F. F. Rusk. The former firm is now Matheny & Allen.

Schuchardt & Judell have removed their offices to the First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.



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EMMANUEL LOUIS MASQUERAY

Emmanuel Louis Masqueray, chief of design of the St. Louis exposition, and one of the prominent architects of the west, is dead at his home in St. Paul, following an attack of uraemia. He was stricken while riding on a street car and did not regain consciousness. He had been ill for several months, but was steadily at work. The funeral services were held in the St. Paul Cathedral, which he designed, and interment was in St. Paul.

Mr. Masqueray was born in Dieppe, France, in 1861. As a lad he developed strong artistic tendencies and at 16 years of age, upon the death of his father, decided to take up architecture as a life work. He finished his course in architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, winning the Deschaume prize in 1879 and when only 18 years old. The next year he won the Chaudesaigues prize, and at the age of 22 won the gold medal at the Paris salon.

In 1887 he came to New York, being associated with D. E. Waid. In 1893 he founded the Atelier Masqueray for the study of architecture, according to French methods. This was the first independent atelier opened in this country. His artistic ability led him to be chosen as the chief of design for the St. Louis exposition in 1901. In this capacity he drew the plans for the Transportation palace, the Agricultural, Horticultural, Fisheries and Forestries buildings, the Cascades, Colonnade of States and Pavilions, the Louisiana Purchase monument, bridges, music stands and all the decorative architecture in the grounds. He made the plans for the arrangement of the grounds and the location of buildings.

Archbishop Ireland chose him in 1905 to design the pro-cathedral in Minneapolis and the cathedral in St. Paul. He also planned the cathedrals in Wichita, Kan., Dubuque, Iowa, Sioux Falls, S. D., and Winnipeg, Man. The construction of the latter edifice has been postponed owing to the war, but the plans are completed.

His plans for enlarging and beautifying the capitol at Des Moines, Iowa, a $2,000,000 undertaking were accepted and he superintended this work. He designed the dormitory of the St. Paul seminary, the dormitory and chapel for St. Thomas college and several churches in the Twin Cities.

Mr. Masqueray never married. His mother joined him in this country shortly after his father's death and lived with him until her death. He was a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, New York, the Architectural league, New York, the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects and other professional organizations.

The estate will continue to conduct the office in the Endicott Building, St. Paul, under the direction of Mr. F. A. Slifer, Mr. Masqueray's associate for many years. It will require two or three years to complete the work.

Immediately following the tornado which caused much destruction in central Illinois, the engineering department of the University of Illinois took steps to aid in the rebuilding of the devastated districts in the cities affected. A delegation of twelve from the department visited the cities and offered the assistance of the University. Heading the delegation was Professor James M. White, Supervising Architect of the University of Illinois. The material which the architectural department at the University has accumulated undoubtedly will be of great service in the work of rebuilding.

A bill to license civil engineers was presented and defeated in the Iowa legislature recently.

N. Max Dunning, architect, is now located in the Kimball building, Chicago.

L. W. Fahnestock, architect, Cincinnati, has been appointed chairman of the architects' division of the Red Cross.

The first chair of architecture to be established in Australia has been founded at Sidney, with a foundation yielding $10,000 a year.

H. H. Whiteley, architect, of Los Angeles, California, has established offices for professional practice at 1018 W. P. Story Building in that city.

The partnership of Rusk and Sheets, architects, of Columbus, Ohio, has been dissolved, each architect now practicing in that city separately. F. S. Rusk will occupy the old offices at 603 Brunson Building and Cree Sheets is located at 319 First National Bank Building.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF RIVER SCHEME LOOKING NORTH
ALFRED C. CLAS, ARCHITECT

MILWAUKEE—A PROGRESSIVE CITY

Continued from Page 42

juncts to a city's utilities, but the past has shown that the most chimerical dream of fifty years ago in most cases has fallen far short of the actual, and the promise of the future in every city that has a real cause for its existence is even greater than the past.

The common objection of the uninformed against a reconstructive plan is, "it will increase our taxes." No plan is worth the paper upon which it is drawn that does not follow the lines of least resistance; the interruption or multiplication of traffic, disturbance of the least number of establishments; and does not provide that the third generation, which receives three times the benefit, will pay an equal share of the cost.

According to the carefully prepared and fundamentally practical address delivered by Alfred C. Clas before the Greater Milwaukee Association, this is exactly Milwaukee's point of view in regard to the civic plan which that city has adopted as a basis for future reconstruction. The city has advantages in topography and location which lend themselves readily to the making of one

of the most beautiful as well as commercially important centers of population in the United States. It is built at the mouth of a river which empties its waters into Lake Michigan at a point where an indented shore line gives a natural harbor for its shipping, and has had much to do with the city's growth. In fact, when the increase in size of lake traffic boats made the only harbor at Chicago, the river, unavailable, much of this tonnage was deflected to Milwaukee. Here, too, the river has lost its usefulness from the same cause, and this, instead of being a disadvantage, will lead to its abandonment as a shipping harbor, and by the establishment of permanent bridges joining a hitherto divided city into a concrete whole. Instead of being lined with docks and used as the back yard to the separated halves it will become the center of city traffic and water and road pleasures.

This central artery leads into suburban surroundings that have no equal for beautiful and healthful country residence, and its extent is only bounded by the limits of the state itself, a territory lake interspersed and stream meandered.

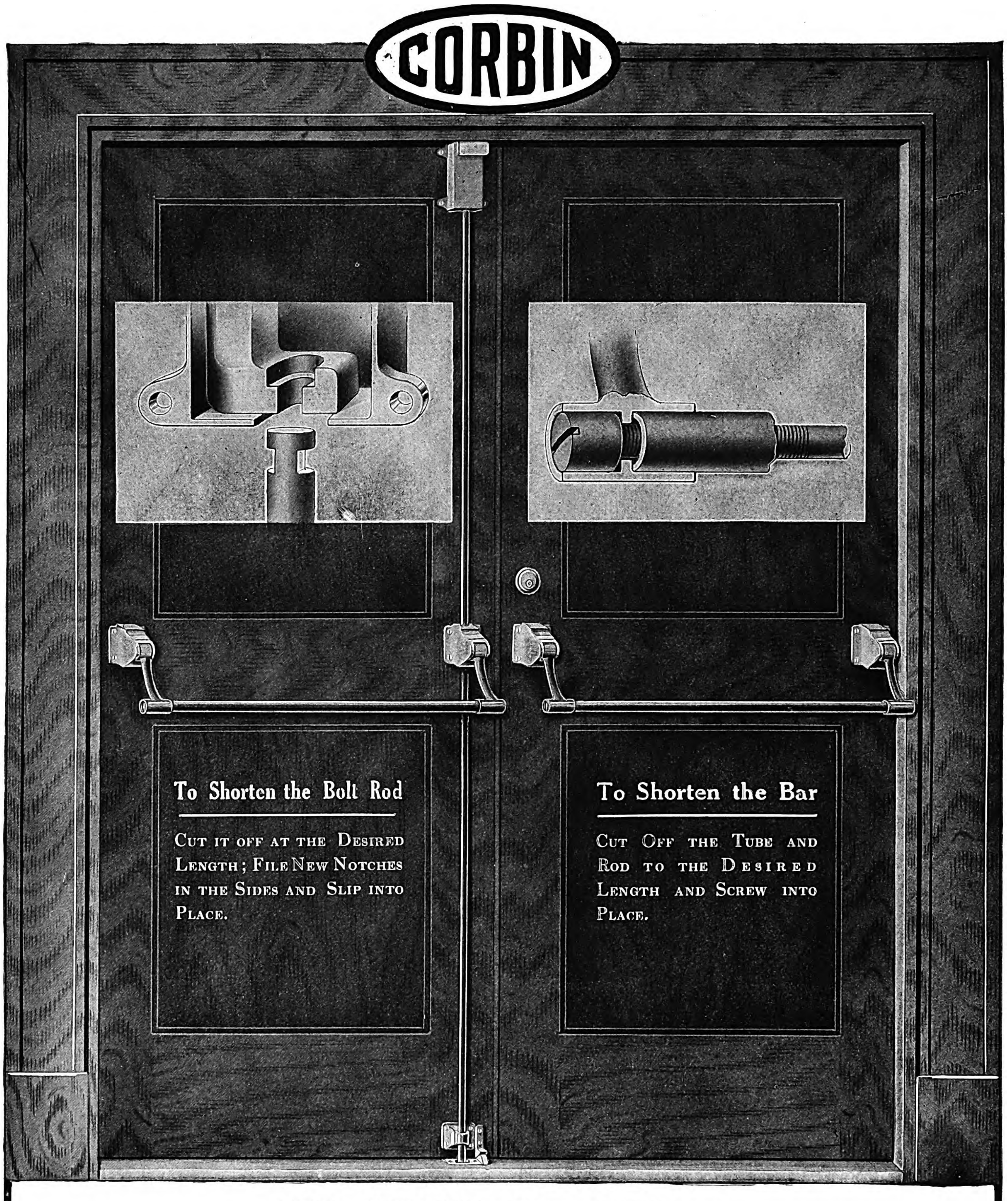
All these features, a shipping harbor in the bay, a civic center from which the important circulatory arteries radiate, the central feature of converting the river into a boulevard the like of which does not exist, the lake shore parks and boulevards, and the development of small parks and playgrounds in many sections, all call for the highest thought and active co-operation of a city, which with a present population of over four hundred thousand is rapidly increasing to a point when these improvements will be of vital necessity to its commcercial and social progress.

While in 1905, suggestions were made regarding the necessity for a comprehensive study of a park system, it was in 1907 that a resolution was passed by the common council creating a Metropolitan Park Commission composed of eleven members. This commission immediately commenced the elaboration of a plan for a system of parks and boulevards that would not only meet present needs, but would take into account future extensions. From this the commission's scope has broadened, until it has encompassed the whole subject of city planning in all its different phases. In 1911 the name of the organization was changed to the City Planning Commission and reports and plans were presented to the city council. This work will be continued by another organization which was created in 1911 under the laws of the state and is the present Board of Public Land Commissioners, in whose capable hands it is hoped to see the plans already formulated grow in actuality year by year. The preservation of a parity between beauty and commercial advancement is the basis of Milwaukee's civic reconstruction and with those in control who realize the money value of art, as well as its aesthetic importance, the Milwaukee of the future will stand as one of the celebrated beauty spots of these United States.

Mr. John Clifford, known to many architects through his long association with the firm of L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, died Tuesday, June twelfth, at his home in Chicago. Mr Clifford was actively associated with the company from 1867 to 1912, at which time he retired. The offices of the company were closed on the day of the funeral, Thursday, June fourteenth.

Mr. Howard Shaw, Chicago, has recently returned from a four months trip with a group of Chicago friends in China and Japan.

F. O. DeMoney, architect, announces the removal of his office to Room 807 Tacoma Building, 5 North LaSalle Street, Chicago.



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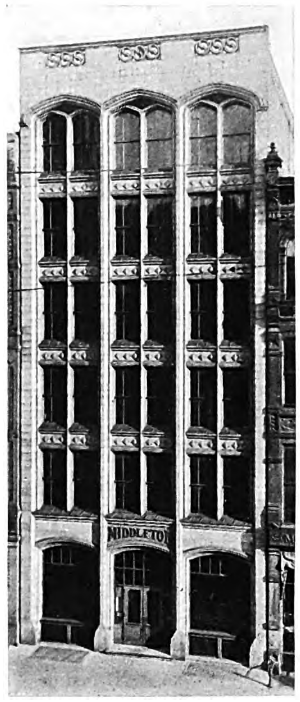
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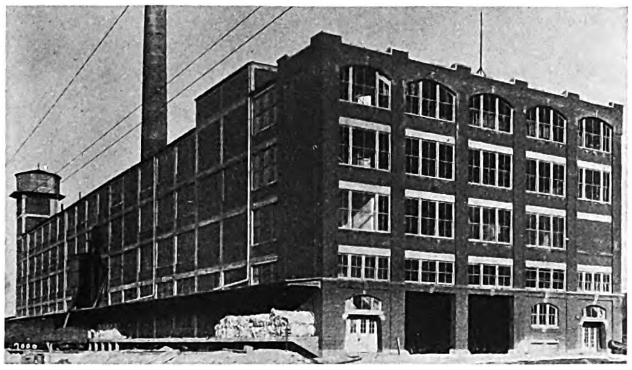
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MINNEAPOLIS: La Salle Office Building, Paul V. Koester, Architect · Wilcox Motor Car Co., Owner, Architect · Merchants Storage Co., Owner, Architect · The Kellogg-Mackay Co., Owner, Architects

BOZEMAN, MONTANA: Bozeman Wholesale Grocery Co., Fred T. Wilkin, Architect

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BUFFALO, N. Y.: Main St. Warehouse Co., Moores & Dunford Architects

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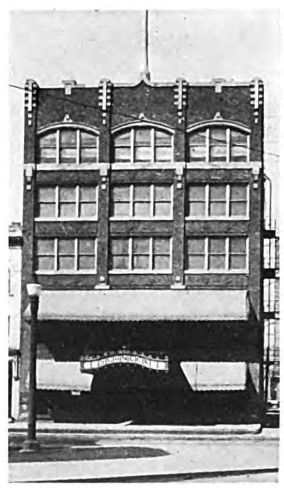
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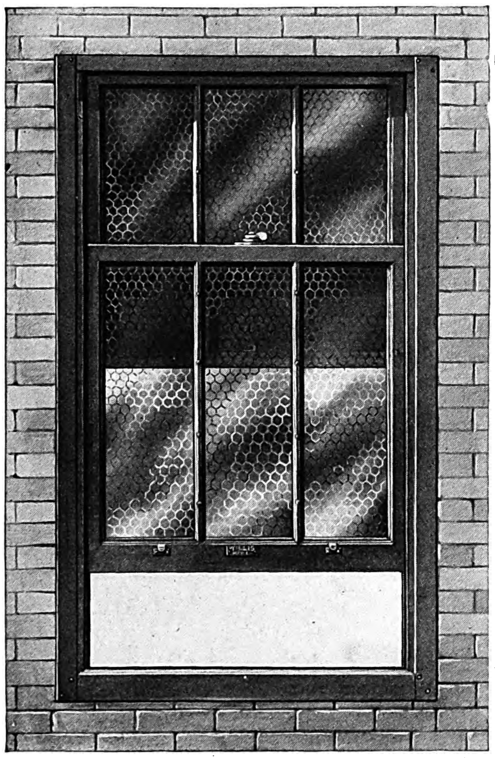
See 1917 Sweets', pages 834-837, and send for Catalog T. W. A.

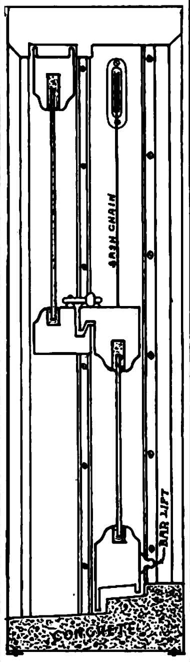
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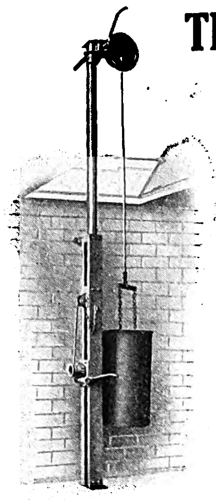
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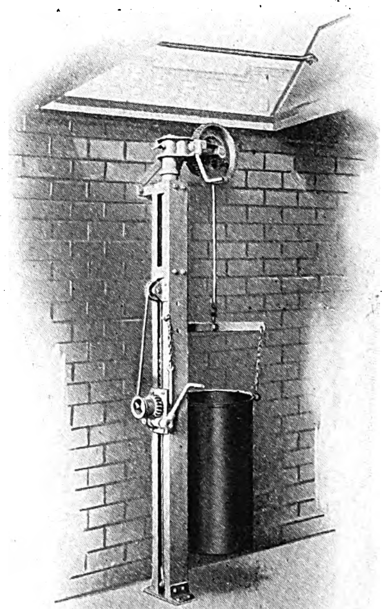
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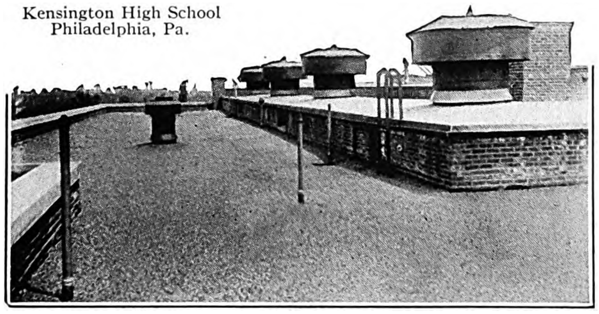
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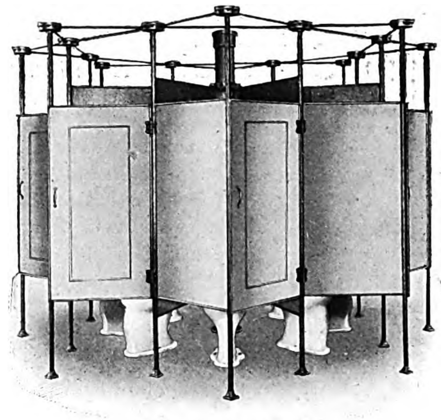
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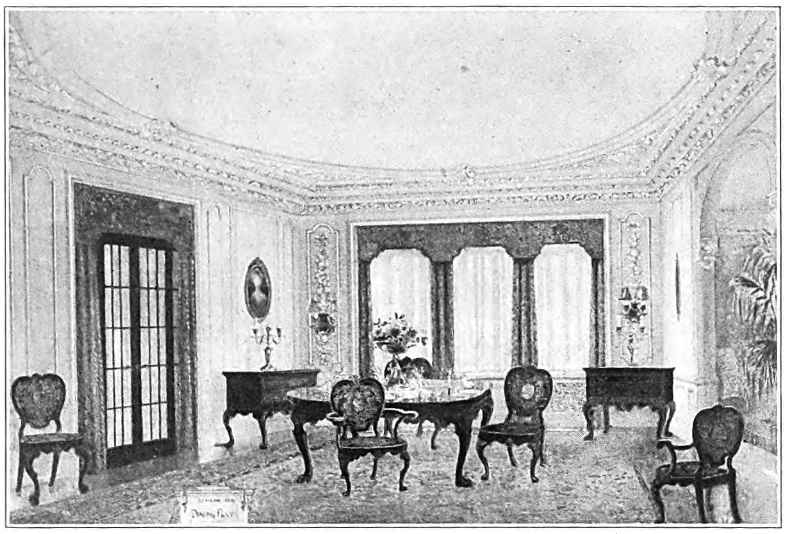
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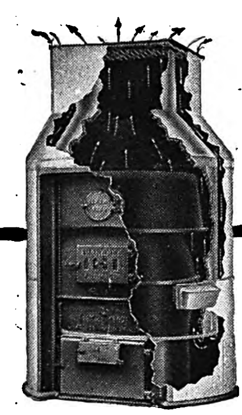
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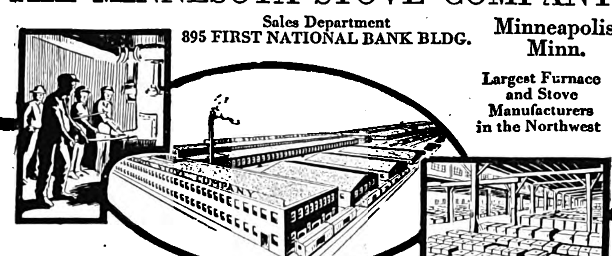
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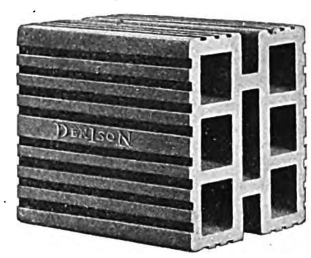
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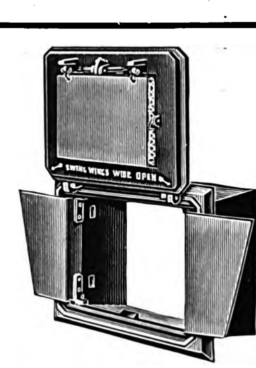
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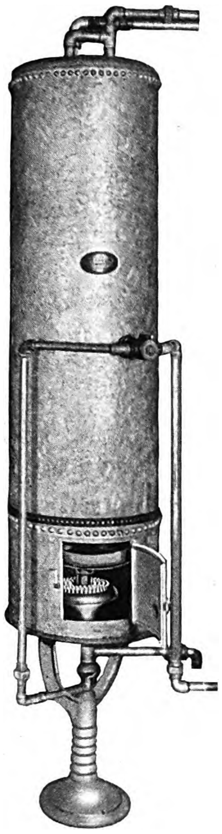
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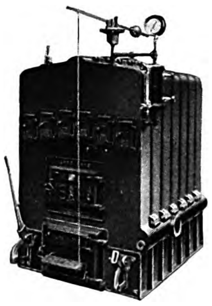
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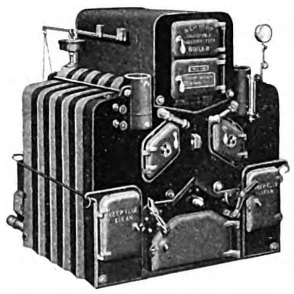
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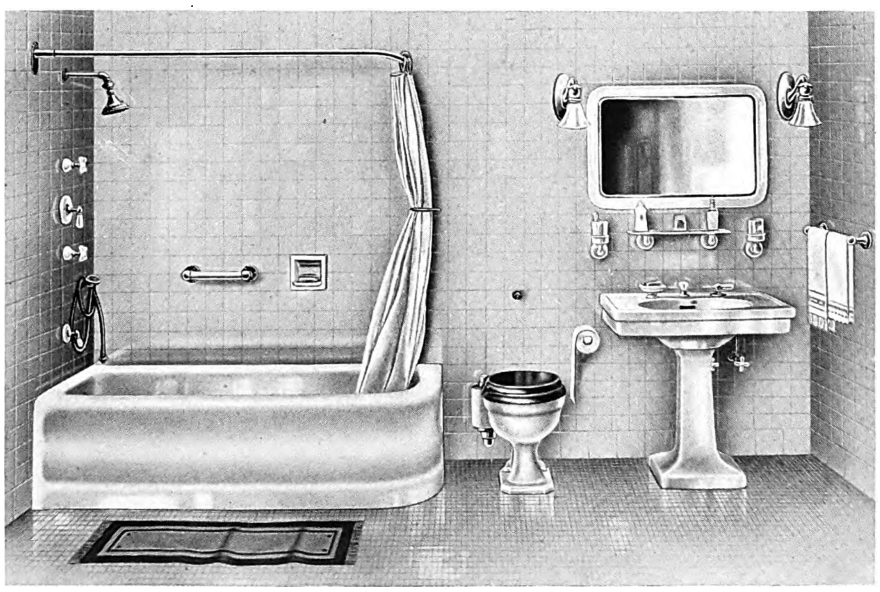
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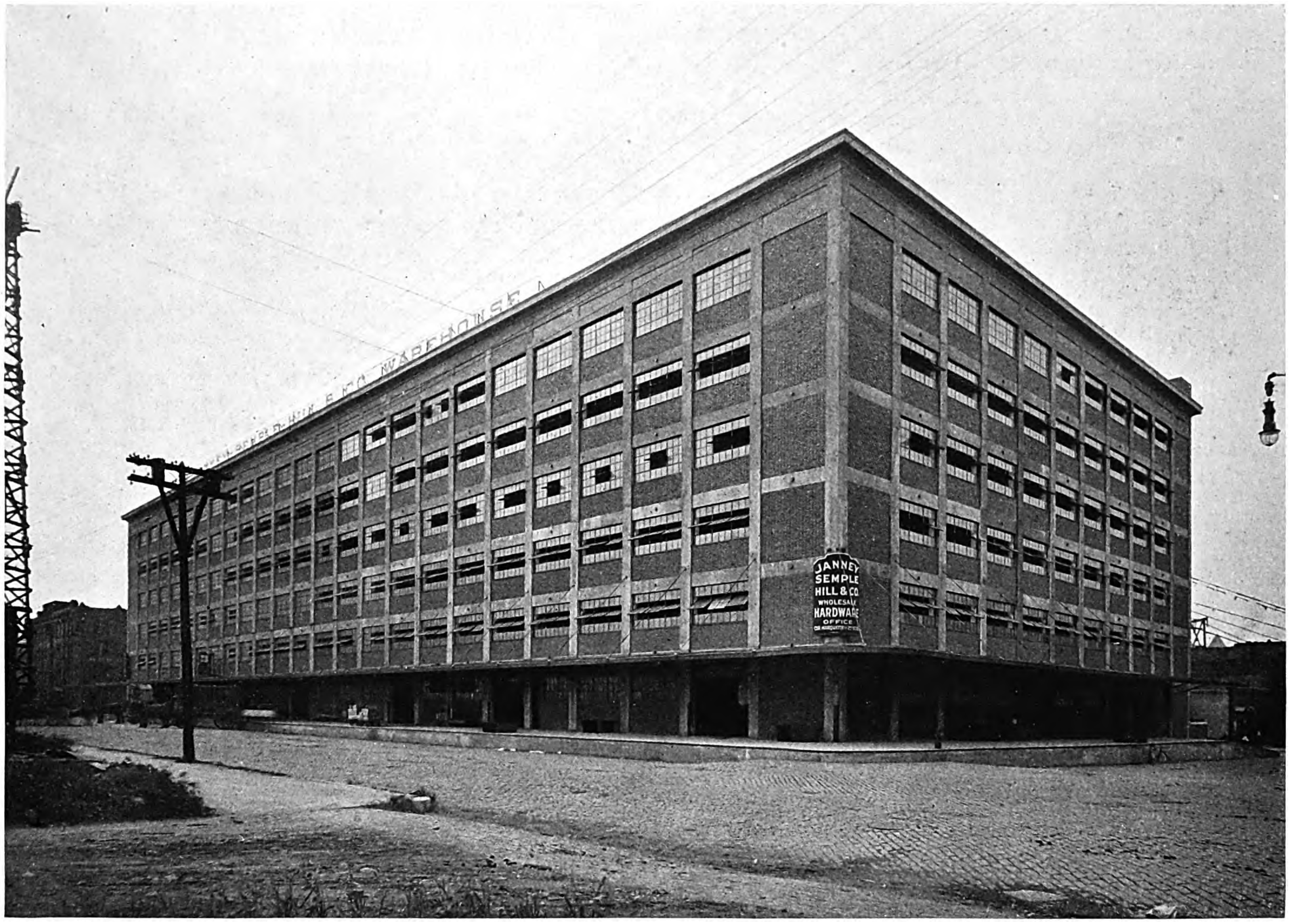
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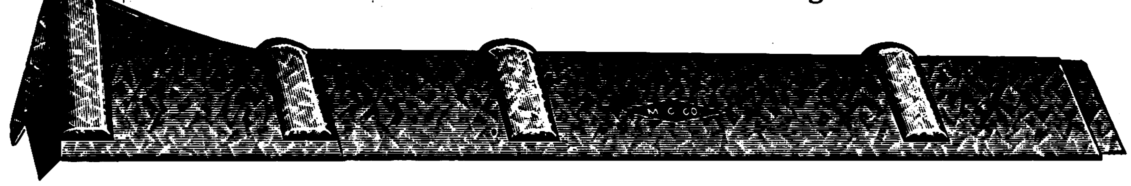
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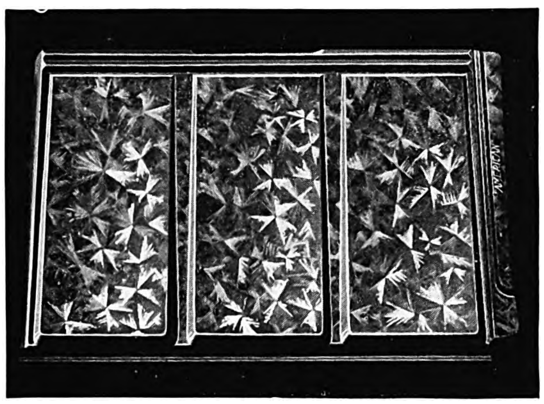
WELLS, MICHIGAN

Specify "MILCOR" Sheet Metal Building Products

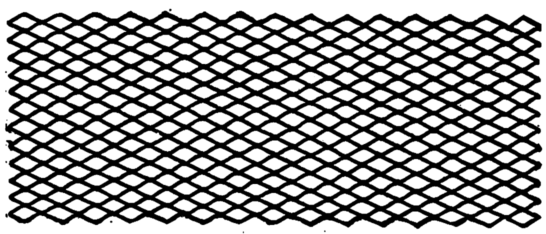
"AMERICAN" Metal Roof Trimmings



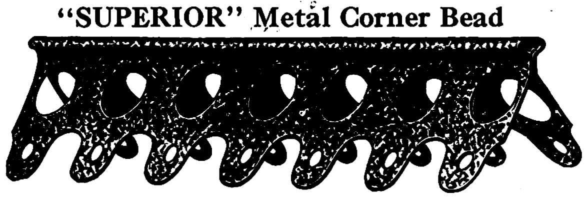
"AMERICAN" Metal Shingles



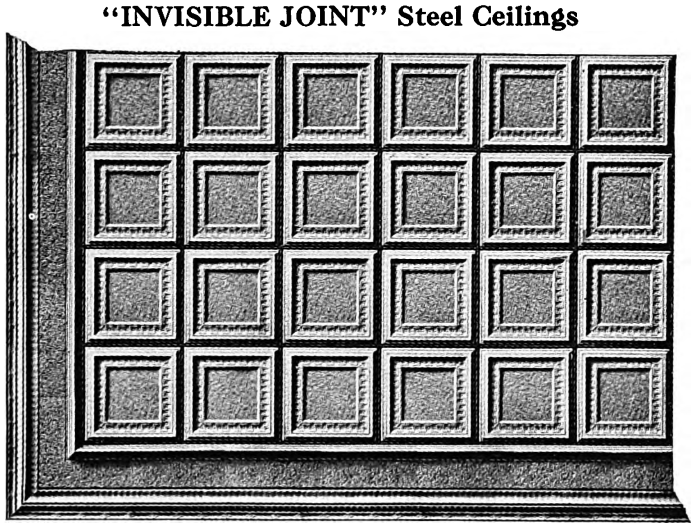
"NETMESH" Expanded Diamond Metal Lath



"SUPERIOR" Metal Corner Bead



"INVISIBLE JOINT" Steel Ceilings



WHY "MILCOR" PRODUCTS

¶ They are made from the best material obtainable—quality and not price is the "MILCOR" standard.

¶ We employ only high grade workmen and use the latest improved machinery—consequently, a finished product correct in every detail is assured.

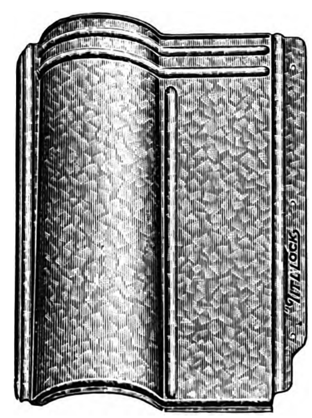
¶ "MILCOR" Sheet Metal Building Products are dependable. They are backed up by the "MILCOR" guaranty of quality. Architects know, from their own experience, the value of this "MILCOR" Guaranty and have absolute confidence in it.

¶ "MILCOR" Products gain your clients' good will because of the service their quality makes possible. Satisfaction always results.

Information You Should Have

We co-operate with architects thru our own architectural department—we suggest that you ask for our various catalogs and advertising matter. Also advise us of some of your problems—we can help you often.

"TITELOCK" Metal Spanish Tile



MILWAUKEE CORRUGATING CO.

Branch at Kansas City, Mo. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Cincinnati Golf Club House

Architects, Elzner & Anderson

A Stucco "Job" That Lasts

Look at the illustration below of Bishopric Board. Note how the stucco is dovetailed into the lath. The Stucco and Bishopric Board are practically *welded together* into one solid piece. The stucco *can't* let go—it's *clinched* to the lath. The lath are creosoted, imbedded in Asphalt Mastic on a background of heavy fibre-board. Nails through each and every lath hold the Stucco Board firmly to the frame-work.

Bishopric Board *can't sag* and crack the stucco. The fibre-board, Asphalt Mastic and creosoted lath give absolute protection against heat and cold, wind and weather. They form a construction that is water-proof, vermin-proof and sound-proof.

Bishopric Board is making Stucco finish more popular. It is providing a background that is *dependable*—that prevents unsightly cracks and breaks and that *gives added life* to the entire structure.

That is why Bishopric Board was chosen for the Cincinnati Golf Club House shown above—why architects, contractors, builders and owners all over the country, who take the trouble to investigate its merits, specify and use Bishopric Board.

The Bishopric Manufacturing Company

911 Este Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio

THE DOVETAILED KEY "LOCKS THE PLASTER"
BISHOPRIC STUCCO OR PLASTER BOARD
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Write for our free book, "Built on the Wisdom of Ages," illustrating homes, apartments, factory and public buildings finished in stucco on Bishopric Board. It contains letters from architects, builders and users, and extracts from reports of scientific tests. It also gives full instructions for making a stucco mixture that will last. With this book we send free samples of Bishopric Board.

Write *today*, investigate for yourself, be convinced.

